

POSTPOSITIONS IN MODERN TAMIL

Thesis submitted to the University of Mysore for the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
LINGUISTICS

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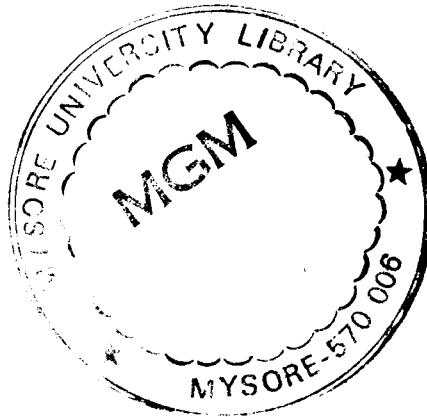
DECLARATION

This thesis entitled **POSTPOSITIONS IN MODERN TAMIL** is the result of my own study carried out under the guidance of Dr. K. Ramasamy, Professor cum Deputy Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and the same has not been submitted in part or in full for any degree or diploma in this or any other university.

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CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this thesis entitled **POSTPOSITIONS IN MODERN TAMIL** embodies the result of the bonafide work done by **Mr. G. PALANIRAJAN** for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Linguistics of the University of Mysore under my guidance.

I further certify that the above work has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma or other similar award in this or any other University.

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(G. PALANIRAJAN)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

1	–	first person
3	–	third person
acc	–	accusative case
addit	–	additive suffix
adj	–	adjectival suffix
adv	–	adverbial suffix
adv.man	–	adverbial particle of manner
asso	–	associative case
conj	–	conjunctive particle
dat	–	dative case
emp	–	emphatic particle
eup	–	euphonic suffix
f	–	feminine gender
fut	–	future tense
gen	–	genitive case
ger	–	gerundial suffix
h	–	human
hab	–	habitual auxiliary
incl	–	all inclusive suffix
inf	–	infinitive
ins	–	instrumental case
loc	–	locative case
m	–	masculine gender
n	–	neuter gender
neg	–	negative
ord	–	ordinal suffix
p	–	plural
pass	–	passive
perf	–	perfect
pr	–	present tense
pro	–	proform used in participial noun
prob	–	probability mood
pst	–	past tense
q	–	question marker
refl	–	reflexive
rp	–	relative participle
s	–	singular
vp	–	verbal participle

SCHEME OF TRANSLITERATION

அ	ஆ	இ	ஈ	உ	ஊ	எ	ஏ	ஐ	ஒ	ஓ	ஔ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	ē	ai	o	ō	au

க	ங்	ச	ஞ்	ட	ண்	த்	ந்	ப	ம்
k	ṅ	c	ñ	ṭ	ṇ	t	n	p	m

ய்	ர்	ல்	வ்	ழ்	ள்	ற்	ன்
y	r	l	v	ḷ	ḷ	r	ṇ

ஜ்	ஷ்	ஸ்	ஹ்
j	S	s	h

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Postpositions: an overview

Case system links a noun phrase with other parts of a sentence through inflectional markers, or a word, which may be called as adposition including preposition and postposition. In languages like English, case is marked by inflectional marker, prepositions and word order. In Indian languages, especially Indo-Aryan and Dravidian families of languages, there are two layers of case marking elements namely, inflectional case and postpositions. Commenting on the inadequacy of the treatment of case formation by the traditional grammarians in Dravidian, Caldwell (1856) observes as follows:

The imitation of Sanskrit in this particular was certainly an error; for whilst in Sanskrit there are eight cases only, the number of cases in Tamil, Telugu & c., is almost indefinite. Every postposition annexed to a noun constitutes, properly speaking, a new case; and therefore the number of such cases depends upon the requirements of the speaker and the different shades of meaning he wishes to express' (pp.254-255).

In Tamil, one of the earliest of the Dravidian family of languages, the case system is found to be rich with both the inflectional marking and use of postpositions. There are two layers of case marking elements in Tamil namely, inflectional case and postpositions. In modern written Tamil, *-ai*, *-āi*, *-ōtu*, *-ku*, *-atu* and *-il* constitute the inflectional case system and they respectively denote accusative, instrumental, associative, dative, genitive and locative functions. Nominative does not involve inflection and the noun or pronoun is used as such in its original shape. There are a number of postpositions which resemble a word and are used as substitutes for the above case markers other than the accusative case marker and for denoting several extended functions.

1.2 The previous study

The use of postpositions as an extension or alternative mode of case marking is prevalent since early times. Some of the traditional grammarians of Tamil have noticed this fact. However, the recognition of postposition as a distinct grammatical category started with certain missionaries who worked on Tamil grammar and the study gained momentum during the later part of the twentieth century when a few linguists attempted for a detailed analysis of postpositions in Tamil.

1.2.1 Traditional Grammarians

Tolkappiyar (circa 300 BC) categorizes Tamil words into two major classes *peyar* ‘noun’, *viṇai* ‘verb’ (S.643) and identifies two more dependant classes of words *iṭai* ‘particle’ and *uri* ‘modifier’ (S.644). The words belonging to *iṭai* and *uri* do not have independent existence and they occur always in association with noun or verb. In Sutra 735, where different kinds of *iṭaiccol* ‘particle’ are listed, forms related to casual and comparative senses have been mentioned besides others. In Sutra 565, the word *kaṇ* is given as the representative form of locative, the seventh case. Subsequently, in Sutra 566, nineteen words have been enumerated as representing the locative case. They are: *kaṇ, kāl, puṇam, akam, uḷ, uḷai, kīl, mēl, piṇ, cār, ayal, puṭai, tēvakai, muṇ, iṭai, kaṭai, talai, valam* and *iṭam*. Similarly, in Sutra 1232, thirty six words denoting comparative sense (related to one of the functions of fifth case) have been enumerated. They are: *aṇṇa, ēyppa, uṇaḷa, oppa, eṇṇa, māṇa, oṇṇa, oṭuṇka, oṭṭa, āṇka, eṇṇa, viyappa, eḷḷa, viḷaiya, iṇappa, nikarppa, kaḷḷa, kaṭuppa, kāyppa, matippa, takaiya, maruḷa, māṇṇa, maṇuppa, pulla, poruva, porpa, pōla, vella, viḷa, nāṭa, naliya, naṭuṇka, nanta, oṭa* and *puraiya*. These two instances reveal the fact that postpositions were prevalent in early Tamil and they were grouped under the dependant word class of *iṭaiccol* ‘particle’.

Puttamittiranar (circa 1100 AD), in his grammatical work *Viṇacōliyam*, brings to light the possibility of alternant word forms being used for fourth (*poruṭṭu* ‘for’), fifth (*niṇṇu* ‘from’) and sixth (*uṭai/uṭaiya* ‘of’) cases in addition to the seventh case thus

indicating the extension of case marking through postpositions (S. 34 and 35). Gunaveera Panditar (circa 1200 AD), the author of *Nēminātam* and Pavananti (circa 1300 AD), the author of *Naṇṇūl*, closely follow Tolkappiyar in the classification of words, in the treatment of *iṭai* 'particle' and the analysis of case system. Pavananti, however, keeping pace with his period, omits obsolete forms and adds new forms. He has enumerated twenty eight words under seventh case (S. 302). They are: *kaṇ, kāl, kaṭai, iṭai, talai, vāy, ticai, vayiṇ, mun, cār, valam, iṭam, mēl, kiḷ, puṭai, mutal, piṇ, pāṭu, aḷai, tēm, uḷai, vaḷi, uḷi, uḷ, akam, puṇam* and *il*. With regard to the words denoting comparative sense, he adds two new forms (*nēra* and *iṇṇa*), repeats ten forms *pōla, puraiya, oppa, uṇaḷa, māṇa, kaṭuppa, iyaiya, ēyppa, nēra, nikara, aṇṇa* and *iṇṇa* (S. 367) from Tolkappiyar's list and hints at the possibility of more forms. Cenavaraiyar (circa 1300 AD), one of the commentators of *Tolkāppiyam*, refers to the possibility of *māru* and *uḷi* being used as alternant forms for the third case in the instrumental sense (S. 735). In a different context, under Sutra 781 of the chapter *iṭai*, he has mentioned about the use of the form *tōrum* in the sense of plural location. Though Tolkappiyar has not mentioned anything about this form, he has made use of it in Sutra 1349 (for a detailed argument about the treatment of *tōrum* by other commentators of *Tolkāppiyam* and later traditional grammarians see Nadarajan 1974). Teyvaccilaiyar (circa 1400 AD), another commentator of *Tolkāppiyam*, adds to the list of third case markers forms such as *kāraṇam, nimittam* and *tuṇai* in causal meaning and repeats *māru*, which has already been mentioned by Cenavaraiyar (Ibid).

Subramanya Dikshitar (circa 1700 AD), the author of *Pirayōkavivēkam*, refers to the form *mēlniṇṇu* as an alternant for fifth case (S.6) in addition to those mentioned by Puttamittiranar (Ibid). It is for the first time in the history of Tamil grammar that Swaminatha Desigar (circa 1700 AD), in his grammatical treatise *ilakkaṇakkottu*, initiates a threefold classification of the different forms denoting case as *urupu*, *vēṇu urupu* and *collurupu* (S.16). *urupu* refers to the representative case form, as for instance, the instrumental case marker *-āḷ* in the sentence *vāḷ -āḷ vēṭṭiṇāṇ* 'he cut with the sword'. When the fifth case marker *iṇ* is used in the instrumental sense as in the sentence *vāḷ-iṇ vēṭṭiṇāṇ* 'he cut with the sword', it is an instance of *vēṇu urupu*. *collurupu* refers to a lexical alternant for the same casual sense as in the sentence *vāḷ koṇṭu vēṭṭiṇāṇ* where the word *koṇṭu* replaces the instrumental case marker *-āḷ*. The term *collurupu* refers to the postpositions carrying the casual meaning. In addition to the classification of the case marking forms, Swaminatha Desigar (Ibid) has identified forms such as *uṭaṇ* in the associative sense and *koṇṭu* in the instrumental sense under third case, *āka* in purposive sense under fourth case and *iruntu* and *viṭṭu* in ablative sense under fifth case (S. 22).

The traditional grammarians have in general identified the occurrence of postpositions as a formal extension of the case system, which is basically inflectional in Tamil. Certain traditional grammarians such as Vaithiyanatha Desigar (circa 1700 AD), the author of *ilakkaṇa viḷakkam* and Muthuvira Upatyayar (circa 1900 AD), the author of *Muttuvīriyam* have followed the *Tolkāppiyam* tradition as such with reference to

analysis of case system. Certain others like Swami Kavirayar (circa 1900 AD), the author of *Cuvāminātam* and Arumuga Navalar (1823-1879 AD), the author of *Ilakkaṇac curukkam* have closely followed *Ilakkaṇakkottu* tradition (Swaminatha Desigar, circa 1700 AD) and adopted the threefold classification of case markers *urupu*, *vēru urupu* and *collurupu* (S. 39). Arumuga Navalar (Ibid) has added two forms *pārkkilum* and *kāṭṭilum* ‘than’ to the list of *collurupu* (S. 211).

1.2.2 Missionary Grammarians

Beschi, in his works *Toṇṇūl viḷakkam* (1730) and *A Grammar of the High dialect of the Tamil language - Centamiḷ* (1730) exactly follows *Tolkāppiyam* while dealing with the case system of High Tamil language. But in his grammatical work *A Grammar of the Common dialect of the Tamil language - Koṭuntamiḷ* (1728), he has made an attempt to analyze the Tamil words which are equivalent to English prepositions. In this respect, he has identified a number of postpositions with their meanings, traced their origin from noun or verb and mentioned about the governing case marker for each postposition. They are as follows:

a. After nominative

Noun origin

mutal, *mutarkoṇṭu*

‘from’

varai, *varaikkum*

‘as far as’, ‘until’, ‘upto’

	Verb origin	
	<i>aṛa</i>	‘without’
	<i>oliya</i>	‘unless’
b.	After accusative	
	Verb origin	
	<i>koṇṭu</i>	‘instrument or medium’
	<i>kuṇṭtu</i>	‘about’
	<i>pōl, pōlē, pōla, pōlum</i>	‘like’, ‘as’
	<i>pārka, pārkil</i>	‘than’
	<i>kāṭṭilum</i>	‘than’
	<i>cūḷa</i>	‘around’
	<i>tavira</i>	‘besides’
c.	After dative	
	Noun origin	
	<i>appāl, appuṛam</i>	‘beyond’
	<i>ippāl, ippuṛam</i>	‘on this side’
	Verb origin	
	<i>āka</i>	‘on account of’, ‘as’
d.	After genitive	
	Noun origin	
	<i>uṭaṇ, uṭaṇē</i>	‘with’

- e. After locative
Verb origin
iruntu 'from'
niṇru 'from'
- f. After nominative or accusative
Verb origin
aṇṇi, allātu, allāta, allāmal, allātē 'without', 'besides'
iṇṇi, illātu, illāta, illāmal 'without', 'besides'
- g. After nominative or dative
Noun origin
maṭṭum 'until', 'upto'
- h. After nominative, dative, or genitive
Noun origin
mēl, mēlē 'above', 'upon'
- i. After accusative, dative, or genitive
Verb origin
kiṭṭa 'near', 'near to'
- j. After dative, or genitive
Noun origin
kīl, kīlē 'below'
piṇ, piṇṇe, piṇṇai, piṇṇaiyum,
piṇṇāl, piṇpu, piṇṇar, piṇpāṭu, 'after'
piṇaku

muṇ, muṇṇē, muṇṇaiyum,
muṇṇālē, muṇpu, muṇṇar, muntī, 'before'
munta

Verb origin

uḷ, uḷḷē 'within', 'between'

According to Beschi (ibid), *iṭattil* (locative) and *uṭaiya* (genitive) are case markers and the latter belongs to the common ordinary dialect and is not used in high dialect.

A similar attempt to identify Tamil words equivalent to prepositions and particles has been made by the missionary grammarians such as Graul (1855) and Pope (1855). Graul (1855) in his *An Outline of Tamil Grammar* under section 49 on **Prepositions and Conjunctions** has identified a few postpositions which are broadly classified into nominal and verbal forms on the basis of their grammatical shapes. The forms listed under nominal category are as follows:

a) Nominative form

<i>pariyantam</i>	'until'
<i>aḷavu, aḷavum</i>	'until'
<i>maṭṭu, maṭṭum</i>	'until'
<i>māttiram</i>	'as soon as'
<i>maruṅku</i>	'near'
<i>poruṭṭu</i>	'for the purpose of'
<i>paṭi</i>	'according to'
<i>nimittam</i>	'for the sake of'

b) Dative form

<i>varaikkum</i>	‘until’
<i>maṭṭukkum</i>	‘as far as’

c) Ablative locative form

<i>varaiyil</i>	‘until’
<i>iṭattil</i>	‘near’, ‘at’

d) Oblique form

<i>iṭattu</i>	‘near’, ‘at’
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The following have been listed under verbal category:

a) Infinitive form

<i>kiṭṭa</i>	‘near’
<i>pōla</i>	‘like’
<i>nikara</i>	‘like’
<i>oppa</i>	‘like’
<i>tavira</i>	‘except’
<i>oliya</i>	‘except’
<i>cūḷa</i>	‘round about’
<i>aṛa</i>	‘without’

b) Participle form

<i>kuṛittu</i>	‘concerning’
<i>cūḷntu</i>	‘round about’
<i>cuṛri</i>	‘round about’
<i>viṭṭu</i>	‘from’
<i>illāmal</i>	‘without’
<i>allāmal</i>	‘besides’

In addition to the above, *kīl* ‘under’, *mēl* ‘over’, *uṭaṇ* ‘with’, *muṇ* (*muṇpu*, *muṇṇar*) ‘before’, *piṇ* (*piṇpu*, *piṇṇar*) ‘after’ have been considered as nouns by origin.

Pope (1855) has identified postpositions in two ways: (i) as forms equivalent to English prepositions and (ii) as particles connected with different cases.

(i) Forms equivalent to English prepositions

a. ‘before’ (place or time)

muṇ, *muṇṇē*, *muṇpu -āy*, *-āka*) *muṇṇam*, *muṇṇamē*,
muṇṇar, *muṇṇāka*, *muṇṇālē*, *muntī*

b. ‘after’ (place or time)

piṇ, *piṇṇē*, *piṇpu*, *piṇṇar*, *piṇpāṭu*, *piṇṇālē*, *piṇaku*, *piṇti*

c. ‘as’, ‘like’

pōl, *pōla*, *pōṇra*, *pōlē*, *pōlavē*, *pōlumē*, *oppa*

d. ‘concerning’, ‘about’, ‘upon’

kurittu, *parri*

e. ‘towards’

nōkki, *pārttu*

f. ‘for’

ōcaram

g. 'as far as', 'until', 'till', 'upto',

varai

pariyantam

maṭṭum

h. 'as long as'

aḷavu

i. 'besides', 'but'

oliya

j. 'with', 'together'

kūṭa

k. 'round about'

cūḷa

l. 'except'

tavira

m. 'besides', 'except', 'but'

aṇṇi, allāmaḷ

(ii) As particles connected with different cases

a. connected with third case

uṭaṇ, uṭaṇē

'together with'

koṇṭu

'by means of', 'through'

mūlamāy

'by means of'

b. connected with fourth case

<i>āka</i>	‘for’
<i>eṇru</i>	‘for’
<i>nimittamāka</i>	‘for the sake of’
<i>poruṭṭu</i>	‘for’

c. connected with fifth case

<i>iruntu</i>	‘from’
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d. connected with sixth case

<i>uṭaiya</i>	‘of’
<i>uriya</i>	‘belonging to’

e. connected with seventh case

<i>akam</i>	‘inside’
<i>aṇṭai</i>	‘near’
<i>aruku, arukē, arukil</i>	‘near’
<i>iṭam, iṭattil</i>	‘with’
<i>uḷ</i>	‘within’
<i>kittē</i>	‘near’
<i>kīl</i>	‘under’
<i>pāl</i>	‘with’
<i>puṛam</i>	‘outside’
<i>pēril, peyaril</i>	‘upon’
<i>muṇ</i>	‘before’
<i>mēl</i>	‘above’

It is to be noted here that it is Caldwell (1856), who has for the first time coined the term postposition. According to him, postpositions represent an extension of case system and they are normally appended to the 'inflected form of the base or oblique case, which has sometimes a possessive, sometimes a locative, and sometimes an adjectival signification' (p.255).

Arden (1891), in his work *A Progressive Grammar of the Tamil Language*, considers postpositions as particles serving the purpose of the English prepositions. According to him, the postpositions are nouns or verbs by origin. He has attempted a fourfold classification of Tamil postpositions on the basis of the governing case. The four classes of postpositions with examples are given below:

1. Postpositions added to a nominative case

<i>maṭṭum or maṭṭukkum</i>	'until', 'as far as'
<i>varaiyil, varaiyilum,</i> <i>varaikkum</i>	'until', 'as long as', 'as far as'
<i>pariyantam</i>	'until'
<i>mutal, mutalāka, mutarṇkonṭu</i>	'from'

2. Postpositions added to an accusative case

<i>kuṟittu</i>	'about'
<i>pōl, pōla, pōlē</i>	'like'
<i>tavira</i>	'except'
<i>oliya</i>	'except'

<i>cūla, cūlntu, cūlntukoṇṭu</i>	‘around’
<i>curri</i>	‘around’
<i>koṇṭu</i>	‘by means of’

3. Postpositions added to a dative case

<i>āka</i>	‘for’
<i>uḷ, uḷlē</i>	‘in’, ‘among’, ‘into’, ‘within’
<i>appuram, appāl</i>	‘on the farther side’
<i>ippuram, ippāl</i>	‘on this side’
<i>muṇ (muṇṇē, muṇṇālē, muṇpu, muṇṇam, muṇṇamē)</i>	‘before’
<i>piṇ (piṇṇē, piṇṇālē, piṇpu, piṇaku, piṇpāṭu)</i>	‘after’
<i>kīl, kīlē</i>	‘under’, ‘beneath’
<i>mēl, mēlē</i>	‘upon’, ‘above’

4. Postpositions added to the inflectional base

<i>uṭaṇ, uṭaṇē</i>	‘with’, ‘together with’
<i>kiṭṭa, aruku, arukē, arukil, aṇṭai</i>	‘near’
<i>poruṭṭu</i>	‘for’, ‘for the purpose of’
<i>nimittam, nimittamāka</i>	‘for the sake of’
<i>pēril, peyaryl</i>	‘upon’, ‘concerning’
<i>mēl, mēlē</i>	‘upon’, ‘concerning’
<i>vaḷi, vaḷiyāka</i>	‘by way of’
<i>paṭi, paṭikku</i>	‘as’, ‘according as’
<i>mūlamāy</i>	‘by means of’

1.2.3 Modern Grammarians

The use of the term *collurupu* to denote postposition is found to be maintained by certain modern grammarians of Tamil (Suthananda Bharathiyar, 1964; Devaneyan, 1967; Saravanattamizhan, 1970; and Murugaiyan, 1982). Suthananda Bharathiyar (1964) adds under seventh case forms such as *pakkam*, *ōram*, *māṭu*, *pāṇkar*, *kiṭṭa*, *mukam*, *pāl* and *aṇṭai*. Devaneyan (1967) distinguishes *collurupu* 'postposition' from *acaiurupu* 'case suffixes' and suggests that the number of cases in Tamil are nine with the extension of associative case as distinct from the third case. He adds *ittu* as a postposition under third case. Shanmugam Pillai (1967) interprets *collurupu* as secondary case marker differentiating it from *urupu* which he calls as primary case. Saravanatthamizhan (1970) argues that the reason for the development of *uṭaiya* under the sixth case is the restricted use of *atu* with the following non-human noun. *uṭaiya* can be accompanied by both human and non human nouns.

Several arguments in favour of treating postposition as a distinctive grammatical category have been put forth by several modern linguists. The occurrence of postpositions in early Tamil texts and their uses have been traced in the works of Shanmugam (1971) and Athithan (1989). Shanmugam (1971) with illustrations from old Tamil texts has added to the list of locative postposition the forms such as *etir*, *uṭaṇ*, *tīram*, *micai*, *mīmīcai*, *varai*, *umpar* and *pakkal*. According to him, overlapping of postpositions was quite common in old Tamil. For instance, the locative postpositions *vayin*, *māṭṭu*, *akam* and *etir* could be used in

accusative sense. The occurrence of postpositions such as *uṭaṇ* and *koṇṭu* in Tolkappiyam and Sangam texts has been pointed out by Athithan (1989). A detailed analysis of a number of postpositions used in classical Tamil poetry (150 B.C. to 600 A.D.) has been attempted by Rajam (1992).

Formally, postpositions reflect either nouns or verbs (for the argument related to defective nominal base see Balasubramanian, 1973 and for that of defective verbals see Lehmann, 1989). Since these forms cease to display syntactic properties of nouns and verbs, they have to be descriptively treated as a separate category viz., postpositions (see Lehmann, 1989 and Kothandaraman, 1997). Lehmann (1989) has identified different kinds of inflected forms of nouns and verbs used as postpositions. (i) Nouns forms (a) Bare form (*mūlam*), (b) noun + euphonic clitic *ē* (*etirē*), (c) noun+ locative case suffix *-il*, (*naṭuvil*), (d) noun +adverbial suffix *-āka* (*patilāka*) (ii) verb forms (a)verbal participle (*kuṟittu*), (b) negative verbal participle (*illāmal*), (c) infinitive (*tavira*) and (d) conditional form + *pōla* (*aṭuttārpōla*).

Postpositions are found to be used in two ways, (i) as a substitute for a particular case marker and (ii) as additional form denoting different relationships between noun and verb. *koṇṭu*, *uṭaṇ*, *iruntu* and *uṭaiya* are respectively substitutes for *-ā*, *-ōṭu*, *-iṇ* and *-atu*. The forms such as *paṇṇi*, *tavira*, *mēl*, *kīl*, *uḷ*, etc., belong to the second category. Agesthalingom (1979) refers to the former as *māṇṇu urupu* and the latter as *piṇṇurupu*. The term

pinṇurupu has been later adopted by Kothandaraman (1997) and Murugesan (2006) to denote postpositions.

On the basis of the noun form (inflected or non-inflected) that precedes the postposition, a syntactic classification of postpositions has been attempted by missionary grammarians and modern linguists. From what Beschi has said about governing case (1728), one can infer a fivefold classification of postpositions: postpositions occurring after (i) nominative, (ii) accusative, (iii) dative, (iv) genitive and (v) locative. Arden (1891) has dropped the fifth class locative, replaced the fourth class genitive with oblique and advocated a fourfold classification. Schiffman (1979) and Lehmann (1989) have followed Arden (ibid). Kothandaraman (1981 and 1997) has followed Beschi (ibid) with a modification in the first class. The postpositions occurring after nominative and oblique nouns which will not take any case marker are considered by him as plain postpositions. Murugesan (2006) follows Kothandaraman (1981 and 1997).

There is an overlapping between genitive and oblique classes. It is possible that the genitive class may be merged with the oblique class. That is why genitive class has not been considered as a separate class by Arden (1891), Schiffman (1979) and Lehmann (1989). In accusative and dative classes, the occurrence of the respective markers is obligatory with certain postpositions and optional with certain others. When the occurrence of accusative or dative case marker is optional, there

is a possibility of the remnant form overlapping with the oblique class.

A particular postposition distributed among different classes may result in change of meaning. For instance, *mēl* after oblique noun yields the meaning 'on' and after dative the meaning 'over' or 'above' (see Arden, 1891, Karunakaran & Pushapavalli 1981, and Kothandaraman, 1981 & 1997).

Certain postpositions having formal variations without change of meaning has been pointed out by Kothandaraman (1997). They are as follows:

1. *muṇ, muṇṇē, muṇpu, muṇṇāl, muṇṇālē*
2. *piṇ, piṇpu, piṇṇāl, piṇṇālē*
3. *uḷ, uḷḷē*
4. *iṭaiyē, iṭaiyil*
5. *naṭuvē, naṭuvil*
6. *etiril, etirē*
7. *arukil, arukē*
8. *eṇru, eṇa*
9. *patil, patilāka*
10. *mēl, mēlē*

The fact that the postpositions and the preceding noun form a single unit has been discussed in the works of Kothandarman (1997) and Murugesan (2006). Kothandaraman (1997) has pointed out that the particles such as *-um*, *-ō* and *-āvatu* should always follow the postpositions indicating that it is

not possible to insert them in between noun and postposition. This is further confirmed by Murugesan (2006).

Arangarasan (2000) has attempted a semantic classification of postpositions on the basis of the semantic relationship that the postpositional phrase has with the predicate. A list of semantic classes of postpositions suggested by him is as follows:

1. <i>iṭam</i>	'location'	<i>iṭam, piṛaku</i>
	(spatial, temporal)	
2. <i>nīṅkal</i>	'source'	<i>iruntu</i>
3. <i>ellai</i>	'destination'	<i>varai</i>
4. <i>vāyil</i>	'path'	<i>valiyāka</i>
5. <i>niraval</i>	'distribution'	<i>tōrum</i>
6. <i>nilai</i>	'status'	<i>āka</i>
7. <i>karuvi</i>	'instrument'	<i>koṇṭu</i>
8. <i>kāraṇam</i>	'cause'	<i>munṇiṭṭu</i>
9. <i>uṭaṇikaḷcci</i>	'associative'	<i>uṭaṇ</i>
10. <i>nōkkam</i>	'purpose'	<i>poruṭṭu</i>
11. <i>uṭaimai</i>	'possessor'	<i>uṭaiya</i>
13. <i>uvamam</i>	'comparison'	<i>pōla</i>
14. <i>uṇaḷvu</i>	'contrast'	<i>viṭa</i>

15. <i>maṛutalai</i>	‘converse’	<i>mārāka</i>
16. <i>itarku mārru itu</i>	‘alternative’	<i>paṭil</i>
17. <i>niṛaivu</i>	‘fullness’	<i>āra</i>
18. <i>kuṛitturai</i>	‘topic’	<i>paṛṛi</i>
19. <i>tavircci</i>	‘exceptive’	<i>tavira</i>
20. <i>aḷavu</i>	‘duration’	<i>āka</i>
21. <i>ellaip poruppu</i>	‘extent’	<i>poruttavarai</i>
22. <i>kāraṇap poruppu</i>	‘basis’	<i>poruttu</i>
23. <i>cāpu</i>	‘proximate’	<i>oṭṭi</i>
24. <i>takavu</i>	‘suitability’	<i>takka</i>
25. <i>tikai</i>	‘direction’	<i>nōkki</i>

There are still a number of postpositions which have not been considered in the studies discussed above. Besides the syntactic classification of postpositions on the basis of the governing case, there are several other syntactic issues linking the form and meaning of postpositions, which need to be looked into in depth. A semantic analysis of postpositions in terms of multiple meaning (homonymy and polysemy) and synonymy (total, near and partial) has to be undertaken along with a fresh classification. In the light of above facts, it is felt that there is a strong need to undertake a detailed study of the postpositions in modern Tamil and hence the present study.

1.3 The present study

The purpose of the present study is to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the postpositions in modern written Tamil from morphological, syntactic and semantic perspectives.

The data for the study were collected extensively from newspapers, magazines, novels and other modern literary works. The corpus for modern Tamil developed by the Central Institute of Indian Languages and Cre-A for its *Dictionary of Contemporary Tamil (Tamil-Tamil-English)* were also made use of. 100 postpositions, which are prevalent in modern written Tamil, were selected for the study. The occurrence of each postposition in different sentential contexts was recorded on cards. The syntactic contexts and meanings in which a particular postposition occurs were noted on each card. Grouping and subgrouping of cards were done separately for morphological, syntactic and semantic analysis of postpositions.

Postpositions of nominal and verbal origin were separated and classified into different categories and subcategories. The different possible phonological and morphological variants of the above postpositions were identified and classified in order to understand how different grammatical forms have fossilized and resulted in a category called 'postposition'.

The postpositions were syntactically classified as primary and secondary postpositions as suggested by Blake (2001:10). Primary postpositions are those which are attached to the

nominative or oblique form of a noun or pronoun. The postpositions which follow a noun or pronoun appended with a case marker are secondary postpositions. The primary postpositions were subclassified into two groups namely, those occurring after nominative form and (ii) those occurring after oblique form. The secondary postpositions were subclassified into two groups namely, (i) those occurring after accusative case marker and (ii) those occurring after dative case marker. Certain postpositions which overlap with the above classes or subclasses with no change in meaning were grouped separately. Syntactic tests such as coordination and relativization were applied in order to understand whether the postposition and the preceding noun are separable or not.

A semantic classification of postpositions proposed by Arangarasan (2000: 232-233) was revised with inputs from Lindstromberg (1998) and Vasu (1988), who have attempted a semantic study of English prepositions and Tamil postpositions respectively. A few more classes and subclasses have been included accommodating many postpositions not considered in earlier studies. A detailed semantic analysis was undertaken to identify multiple meaning synonymy among postpositions.

The main study that follows this introduction is organized in four chapters. The morphological study is reported in chapter 2, syntactic study in chapter 3 and semantic study in chapter 4. The findings of the study are interpreted and discussed in chapter 5.

CHAPTER 2

MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

CHAPTER 2

MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

An attempt is made in this chapter to classify postpositions based on their morphological structure, analyse their possible formal variants and discuss how grammaticalization takes place.

2.1 Morphological classification

The postpositions included in this study broadly fall under three word classes namely (i) nominal forms, (ii) verbal forms and (iii) derived adverbial forms. They are presented below in their order:

2.1.1 Nominal forms

The nominal forms fall under three subcategories: (a) base forms, (b) dative forms and (c) locative forms. The postpositions belonging to each subcategory are listed below in alphabetical order with their basic meaning:

a) Base forms

<i>aruku(ē)</i>	‘near’
<i>appāl</i>	‘away’
<i>appuṛam</i>	‘after’
<i>aṇṇu</i>	‘on’
<i>iṭam</i>	‘with’
<i>iṭai(y)(ē)</i>	‘amidst’
<i>uṭaṇ</i>	‘with’

<i>uḷ</i>	‘inside’
<i>ūṭē</i>	‘through’
<i>etir(ē)</i>	‘opposite to’
<i>kaṇ</i>	‘in’
<i>kārum</i>	‘to’
<i>kīḷ</i>	‘under’
<i>kuṛukku(ē)</i>	‘across’
<i>tōrum</i>	‘on’ (with the sense of ‘every’)
<i>naṭu(v)(ē)</i>	‘in the middle of’
<i>nēr(ē)</i>	‘in front of’
<i>pakkam</i>	‘towards’
<i>paṭi</i>	‘as per’
<i>paṭil</i>	‘instead of’
<i>pāl</i>	‘to’
<i>piṛaku</i>	‘after’
<i>piṇ</i>	‘behind’
<i>poruṭṭu</i>	‘for the sake of’
<i>poruttavarai</i>	‘as far as’
<i>pōtu</i>	‘during’
<i>mītu</i>	‘on’
<i>mutal</i>	‘from’
<i>muṇ</i>	‘before’
<i>mūlam</i>	‘through’
<i>mēl</i>	‘on’
<i>varai</i>	‘until’
<i>vali(y)(ē)</i>	‘through’
<i>veli(y)(ē)</i>	‘outside’

-ē is morphologically inseparable in modern Tamil in the ē ending forms given above.

b) Dative forms

<i>aḷavirku</i>	‘to the extent of’
<i>pāṭṭirku</i>	‘unmindful of’ (external circumstances)

c) Locative forms

<i>aṭippaṭaiyil</i>	‘on the basis of’
<i>aṭiyil</i>	‘below’
<i>aṇmaiyl</i>	‘near’
<i>aḷavil</i>	‘at about’
<i>kāṭṭilum*</i>	‘than’
<i>cārpil</i>	‘on behalf of’
<i>pakkattil</i>	‘near’
<i>pēril</i>	‘on’
<i>vākkil</i>	‘at about’

* *kāṭṭu + il + um* (all inclusive suffix)

2.1.2 Verbal forms

The verbal forms include (a) base forms, (b) infinitives, (c) adverbial participles and (d) adjectival participles. They are listed below in their order:

a) Base forms

<i>pōl</i>	'like'
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b) Infinitive forms

<i>aṛa</i>	'without'
<i>āka</i>	'as'
<i>āra</i>	'to the full of'
<i>uṭpaṭa</i>	'including'
<i>eṇa</i>	'exclusively for'
<i>ēṛpa</i>	'in accordance with'
<i>oppa</i>	'as'
<i>kūṭa</i>	'with'
<i>cūḷa</i>	'accompanied by'
<i>tavira</i>	'except'
<i>neṭuka</i>	'all along'
<i>viṭa</i>	'than'

c) Adverbial participle forms

<i>aṭiyorri</i>	'following'
<i>aṭuttu</i>	'next to'
<i>aṇri</i>	'except'
<i>iruntu</i>	'from'
<i>iṇri</i>	'without'
<i>eṇru</i>	'exclusively for'
<i>oṭṭi</i>	'near'
<i>ottu</i>	'in line with'

<i>kaḷintu</i>	‘after’
<i>kuṛittu</i>	‘about’
<i>koṇṭu</i>	‘with’
<i>cuṛi</i>	‘around’
<i>toṭṭu</i>	‘since’
<i>niṇṇu</i>	‘from’
<i>nōkki</i>	‘towards’
<i>paṛi</i>	‘about’
<i>poṛuttu</i>	‘depending upon’
<i>munṇiṭṭu</i>	‘on account of’
<i>viṭṭu</i>	‘from’

d) Adjectival participle forms

<i>āṇa</i>	‘meant for’
<i>ukanta</i>	‘suitable to’
<i>uṭaiya</i>	‘of’
<i>uriya</i>	‘meant for’
<i>uḷḷa</i>	‘meant for’
<i>uḷḷitta</i>	‘including’
<i>ēṛra</i>	‘suitable to’
<i>takka</i>	‘suitable to’

2.1.3 Derived adverbial forms

The adverbial forms which are derived by adding the adverbial suffix *-āka* to the nominal base are listed below:

<i>aṭaṅkalāka</i>	‘including’
<i>aṭiyāka</i>	‘out of’
<i>iṇaiyāka</i>	‘equal to’
<i>īṭāka</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>īrāka</i>	‘to’
<i>etirāka</i>	‘against’
<i>kāraṇamāka</i>	‘due to’
<i>toṭarpāka</i>	‘relating to’
<i>nikarāka</i>	‘equal to’
<i>niṅkalāka</i>	‘except’
<i>puṇampāka</i>	‘against’
<i>māṇṇāka</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>mārāka</i>	‘against’
<i>mukamāka</i>	‘towards’
<i>vāyilāka</i>	‘through’

2.2 Formal variants

Several of the postpositions given above have different phonological and morphological variants with no change in the function or meaning.

2.2.1 Phonological variants

The phonological variants are found to emerge from four different sources namely, (a) due to the addition of the euphonic suffix-*ē* at the end of certain postpositions, (b) due to the phonological variation between two forms of adverbial suffixes -*āka* and -*āy*, (c) phonetic reduction and (d) consonant doubling

a) Addition of euphonic suffix - ē

This happens with certain nominal base forms ending with consonants and locative forms.

(i) Base forms

<i>uṭaṇ</i>	<i>uṭaṇē</i>	‘with’
<i>uḷ</i>	<i>uḷlē</i>	‘within’
<i>kīḷ</i>	<i>kīḷē</i>	‘under’
<i>piṇ</i>	<i>piṇṇē</i>	‘behind’
<i>pōḷ</i>	<i>pōlē</i>	‘like’
<i>muṇ</i>	<i>muṇṇē</i>	‘before’
<i>mēḷ</i>	<i>mēlē</i>	‘on’

(ii) Locative forms

<i>aṭippaṭaiyil</i>	<i>aṭippaṭaiyilē</i>	‘on the basis of’
<i>aṭiyil</i>	<i>aṭiyilē</i>	‘below’
<i>aṇmaiyl</i>	<i>aṇmaiylē</i>	‘near’
<i>aḷavil</i>	<i>aḷavilē</i>	‘at about’
<i>cārpil</i>	<i>cārpilē</i>	‘on behalf of’
<i>pakkattil</i>	<i>pakkattilē</i>	‘near’
<i>pēril</i>	<i>pērilē</i>	‘on’
<i>vākkil</i>	<i>vākkilē</i>	‘at about’

- b) Variation between the two forms of adverbial suffix *-āka* and *-āy*. The use of the form *-āka* is "less formal" and that of *-āy* is "more formal"

<i>aṭaṅkalāka</i>	<i>aṭaṅkalāy</i>	‘including’
<i>aṭiyāka</i>	<i>aṭiyāy</i>	‘out of ’
<i>iṇaiyāka</i>	<i>iṇaiyāy</i>	‘equal to’
<i>īṭāka</i>	<i>īṭāy</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>īrāka</i>	<i>īrāy</i>	‘to’
<i>etirāka</i>	<i>etirāy</i>	‘against’
<i>kāraṇamāka</i>	<i>kāraṇamāy</i>	‘due to’
<i>toṭarpāka</i>	<i>toṭarpāy</i>	‘relating to’
<i>nīṅkalāka</i>	<i>nīṅkalāy</i>	‘except’
<i>puṇampāka</i>	<i>puṇampāy</i>	‘against’
<i>māṇṇāka</i>	<i>māṇṇāy</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>māṇāka</i>	<i>māṇāy</i>	‘against’
<i>mukamāka</i>	<i>mukamāy</i>	‘towards’
<i>vāyilāka</i>	<i>vāyilāy</i>	‘through’

- c) Phonetic reduction

The postpositions *pōtu* ‘during’ is the reduced form of *pōl̥tu* with loss of the sound *-l̥-*. Similarly, the locative form of postposition *pēril* ‘on’ is a reduced form of *peyaril* with the loss of *-ya-* and lengthening of *-e-* as *-ē-*.

- d) Consonant doubling

The postposition *neṭuka* ‘all through’ has an alternant form *neṭukka* where the consonant *-k-* gets doubled.

2.2.2 Morphological variants

The different possible morphological variants of the nominal, verbal and adverbial forms of postpositions given above under section 2.1 are classified and given below:

a) Nominal forms

The nominal base forms are found to alternate with forms such as (i) instrumental noun, (ii) dative noun, (iii) locative noun, (iv) derived nominal, (v) derived verb, (vi) compound verb and (vii) derived adverb.

(i) Instrumental noun

<i>piṇ</i>	<i>piṇṇāl</i>	'behind'
<i>muṇ</i>	<i>muṇṇāl</i>	'before'

These instrumental nouns also can get elongated by the addition of euphonic suffix -ē at the end.

(ii) Dative noun

<i>poruttavarai</i>	<i>poruttavaraikkum</i>	'as far as'
<i>varai</i>	<i>varaikkum</i>	'until'

The all inclusive suffix *-um* is attached to the dative case marker obligatorily in the above postpositions.

(iii) Locative noun

<i>aruku(ē)</i>	<i>arukil</i>	‘near’
<i>iṭam</i>	<i>iṭāṭtil</i>	‘with’
<i>iṭai(y)(ē)</i>	<i>iṭaiyil</i>	‘amidst’
<i>etir(ē)</i>	<i>etiril</i>	‘opposite to’
<i>kuṟukku(ē)</i>	<i>kuṟukkil</i>	‘across’
<i>naṭu(v)(ē)</i>	<i>naṭuvil</i>	‘in the middle of’
<i>poṟuttavarai</i>	<i>poṟuttavaraiyil(um)</i>	‘as far as’
<i>mītu</i>	<i>mītil</i>	‘on’
<i>varai</i>	<i>varaiyil(um)</i>	‘until’
<i>veli(y)(ē)</i>	<i>veliyil</i>	‘outside’

(iv) Derived nominal

<i>piṇ</i>	<i>piṇpu, piṇṇar</i>	‘after’
<i>muṇ</i>	<i>muṇpu, muṇṇar</i>	‘before’

(v) Derived verb

<i>piṇ</i>	<i>pintu, pinti</i>	‘after’
<i>muṇ</i>	<i>muntu, munti</i>	‘before’

(vi) Compound verb (nominal base + verbalizer)

<i>appāl</i>	<i>appāṟpaṭṭu</i>	‘away’
<i>mutal</i>	<i>mutaṟkoṇṭu</i>	‘from’
<i>mēl</i>	<i>mēṟpaṭṭu</i>	‘on’

(vii) Derived adverb

<i>appuṛam</i>	<i>appuṛamāka</i>	‘after’
<i>uḷ</i>	<i>uḷḷāka</i>	‘within’
<i>kīḷ</i>	<i>kīḷāka</i>	‘under’
<i>kuṛukku(ē)</i>	<i>kuṛukkāka</i>	‘across’
<i>naṭu(v)(ē)</i>	<i>naṭuvāka</i>	‘in the middle of’
<i>patil</i>	<i>patilāka</i>	‘instead of’
<i>mīṭu</i>	<i>mīṭāka</i>	‘on’
<i>mutal</i>	<i>mutalāka</i>	‘from’
<i>mēl</i>	<i>mēlāka</i>	‘on’
<i>mūlam</i>	<i>mūlamāka</i>	‘through’
<i>vaḷi(y)(ē)</i>	<i>vaḷi(y)āka</i>	‘through’

There is rare instance of a locative noun form
alternating with derived adverbial form.

<i>cārpil</i>	<i>cārpāka</i>	‘on behalf of’
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(viii) Derived adjective

<i>piṇ</i>	<i>pintaiya</i>	‘before’
<i>muṇ</i>	<i>muntaiya</i>	‘after’

b) Verbal forms

One kind of verbal form alternates with another kind of verbal form in the following ways: (i) base form with infinitive, adverbial participle and adjectival participle, (ii) infinitive without and with

emphatic suffix *-um* (iii) infinitive with adverbial participle, (iv) infinitive with adjectival participle, (v) adverbial participle with adjectival participle, (vi) more formal adverbial participle form with less formal adverbial participle forms, (vii) more formal adjectival participle with less formal adjectival participle, (viii) intransitive with transitive and (ix) different forms with conditional participle + *pōl*.

- (i) Base form with infinitive, adverbial participle and adjectival participle

pōl *pōla, pōṇru, pōṇra* 'like'

- (ii) Infinitive without and with emphatic suffix *-um*

viṭa *viṭa(-v)(-um)* 'than'

- (iii) Infinitive with adverbial participle

tavira *tavirttu* 'except', 'besides'

- (iv) Adverbial participle with adjectival participle

<i>aṭiyorri</i>	<i>aṭiyorriya</i>	'following'
<i>aṭuttu</i>	<i>aṭutta</i>	'next to'
<i>oṭṭi</i>	<i>oṭṭiya</i>	'near'
<i>ottu</i>	<i>otta</i>	'in line with'
<i>kaḷintu</i>	<i>kaḷinta</i>	'after'
<i>kurittu</i>	<i>kuritta</i>	'about'
<i>curri</i>	<i>curriya</i>	'around'

<i>nōkki</i>	<i>nōkkiya</i>	‘towards’
<i>paṛṛi</i>	<i>paṛṛiya</i>	‘about’
<i>poṛuttu</i>	<i>poṛutta</i>	‘depending upon’

- (v) More formal adverbial participle form with less formal adverbial participle forms.

<i>aṇṇi</i>	<i>allātu, allāmal</i>	‘without’
<i>iṇṇi</i>	<i>illātu, illāmal</i>	‘without’

- (vi) More formal adjectival participle with less formal adjectival participle

<i>takka</i>	<i>takunta</i>	‘suitable to’
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- (vii) Intransitive with transitive

<i>kaḷintu</i>	<i>kaḷittu</i>	‘after’
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- (viii) Different forms with conditional participle (-āḷ) + pōḷ.

<i>aṭuttu</i>	<i>aṭuttārpōḷ</i>	‘next to’
<i>etirē</i>	<i>etirttārpōḷ</i>	‘opposite to’
<i>ēṛpa</i>	<i>ēṛrārpōḷ</i>	‘in accordance with’
<i>oṭṭi</i>	<i>oṭṭiṇārpōḷ</i>	‘near’
<i>nōkki</i>	<i>nōkkiṇārpōḷ</i>	‘towards’

c) Adverbial form

Derived adverbial forms with *-āka* alternate with adjectival forms with *-āna*

<i>aṭaṅkalāka</i>	<i>aṭaṅkalāna</i>	‘including’
<i>aṭiyāka</i>	<i>aṭiyāna</i>	‘out of’
<i>īṭāka</i>	<i>īṭāna</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>īrāka</i>	<i>īrāna</i>	‘to’
<i>kāraṇamāka</i>	<i>kāraṇamāna</i>	‘due to’
<i>toṭarpāka</i>	<i>toṭarpāna</i>	‘relating to’
<i>nīṅkalāka</i>	<i>nīṅkalāna</i>	‘except’
<i>puṣarpāka</i>	<i>puṣarpāna</i>	‘against’
<i>māṛrāka</i>	<i>māṛrāna</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>māṛāka</i>	<i>māṛāna</i>	‘against’

Besides the above morphological variants, it is also possible to have gerundial form as extension of adjectival participle and adjectival noun forms as extension of derived adjectives.

Gerundial forms from adjectival participle forms

<i>aṭiyorriya</i>	<i>aṭiyorriyatu</i>	‘following’
<i>aṭutta</i>	<i>aṭuttatu</i>	‘next to’
<i>ērra</i>	<i>ērratu</i>	‘suitable to’
<i>oṭṭiya</i>	<i>oṭṭiyatu</i>	‘near’
<i>otta</i>	<i>ottatu</i>	‘in line with’
<i>kalinta</i>	<i>kalintatu</i>	‘after’
<i>kuritta</i>	<i>kurittatu</i>	‘about’

<i>curriya</i>	<i>curriyatu</i>	‘around’
<i>nōkkiya</i>	<i>nōkkiyatu</i>	‘towards’
<i>parriya</i>	<i>parriyatu</i>	‘about’
<i>porutta</i>	<i>poruttatu</i>	‘depending upon’

Adjectival noun forms from derived adjectives

<i>aṭaṅkalāṇa</i>	<i>aṭaṅkalāṇatu</i>	‘including’
<i>aṭiyāṇa</i>	<i>aṭiyāṇatu</i>	‘out of’
<i>īṭāṇa</i>	<i>īṭāṇatu</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>īrāṇa</i>	<i>īrāṇatu</i>	‘to’
<i>kāraṇamāṇa</i>	<i>kāraṇamāṇatu</i>	‘due to’
<i>toṭarpāṇa</i>	<i>toṭarpāṇatu</i>	‘relating to’
<i>nīṅkalāṇa</i>	<i>nīṅkalāṇatu</i>	‘except’
<i>puṛampāṇa</i>	<i>puṛampāṇatu</i>	‘against’
<i>māṛṛāṇa</i>	<i>māṛṛāṇatu</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>māṛāṇa</i>	<i>māṛāṇatu</i>	‘against’

Also, it is possible to expand adjectival participle forms with the addition of adverbial particle of manner *-āru* or *-paṭi*

<i>aṭutta</i>	<i>aṭutta-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘next to’
<i>ēra</i>	<i>ēra-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘suitable to’
<i>oṭṭiya</i>	<i>oṭṭiya-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘near’
<i>otta</i>	<i>otta-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘in line with’
<i>kuṛitta</i>	<i>kuṛitta-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘about’
<i>curriya</i>	<i>curriya-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘around’
<i>nōkkiya</i>	<i>nōkkiya-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘towards’

The adjectival participle and gerundial forms when used as postpositions will lead to change in the structure of the sentence as exemplified below:

- a) *avar tamīlaka araciyaipa paṛṛi nīṇṭa*

he Tamilnadu politics-acc about long

nēram pēciṇār

time talk-pst-3hs

‘He talked for a long time about Tamilnadu politics.’

- b) *tamīlaka araciyaipa paṛṛiya avar pēccu*

Tamilnadu politics-acc about his talk

tiṇamaniyil veliyitappaṭṭatu

Dinamani-loc publish-inf-pass-pst-3ns

‘His talk about Tamilnadu politics was published in

Dinamani.’

- c) *avar pēciyatu tamīlaka araciyaipa paṛṛiyatu*

he talk-pst-ger Tamilnadu politics-acc about

‘What he talked was about Tamilnadu politics.’

2.3 Grammaticalization

According to Heine and Kuteva (2002:2), grammaticalization involves four main interrelated mechanisms: (a) desemanticization (loss in meaning content), (b) extension (use in new contexts), (c) decategorialization (loss in morphosyntactic properties), and (d) erosion (loss in phonetic substance). The role of 'desemanticization', 'extension', and 'decategorialization' in the formation of Tamil postpositions has been briefly discussed by Balasubramanian (1973), Lehmann (1989), Kothandaraman (1997), and Heine and Kuteva (2002). In the preceding sections (2.1 and 2.2), it has been shown how postpositions originate from nouns and verbs and get fossilized at different stages of inflection and derivation with a particular function or meaning. For instance, the noun form *u/*, whose lexical meaning refers to 'interior space' of something, loses its original meaning and acquires a new meaning 'within' (temporal sense) when used in a new generalized context that is, after dative noun phrase (the occurrence of dative case marker being obligatory) with change of category as postposition (cf. Heine and Kuteva, 2002:183). The verb *viṭu* 'to leave' gets fossilized in its infinitive form *viṭa* as a postposition while it occurs after an accusative noun phrase in the meaning 'than' (cf. Heine and Kuteva, 2002:189).

The process of 'phonetic reduction' is involved in a very few instances. For example, the postposition *pēril* 'on' is a result of 'phonetic reduction' (>*peyaril*), desemanticization (loss of the lexical meaning 'in the name'), 'extension' (use after accusative noun phrase) and 'decategorialization' (change of locative noun phrase into postposition). Similarly, the postposition *pōtu* 'during' is also a result of

‘phonetic reduction’ (*>pōltu*), desemanticization (loss of the lexical meaning ‘time’ or ‘day light’), ‘extension’ (use after oblique noun phrase) and ‘decategorialization’ (change of noun into postposition). The process of ‘phonetic reduction’, however, is not prevalent in the formation of Tamil postpositions.

It is possible to argue out as above how grammaticalization takes place in the cases of other postpositions also. All the four mechanisms of grammaticalization mentioned above need not necessarily be involved together in the formation of all the postpositions. Even one of the first three mechanisms is adequate to establish grammaticalization.

CHAPTER 3
SYNTACTIC STUDY

CHAPTER 3

SYNTACTIC STUDY

A syntactic classification of postpositions and different syntactic tests involved in establishing postposition as a distinct grammatical category are dealt with in this chapter.

3.1 Types of postpositions

The postpositions used in modern written Tamil are broadly classified into three types namely, i) primary postpositions, ii) secondary postpositions and iii) structurally overlapping postpositions on the basis of the form of the preceding noun phrase.

3.1.1 Primary postpositions

Primary postpositions are those which follow a noun phrase with no case marker in between. The noun phrase that precedes a primary postposition can be a nominative or oblique form of a noun or pronoun.

3.1.1.1 After nominative noun phrase

There are twenty three forms of primary postpositions *aṭaṅkalāka*, *aḷavil*, *aṛa*, *aṇṇu*, *āka*, *āra*, *iṇṇi*, *īrāka*, *uṭpaṭa*, *eṇa*, *kaḷintu*, *kārum*, *cūḷa*, *toṭṭu*, *toṭarpāka*, *tōrum*, *niṅkalāka*, *pāṭṭirku*, *mukamāka*, *mutal*, *varai*, *vaḷiyē* and *vākkil*, which always follow a nominative noun phrase are given below with examples:

aṭaṅkalāka ‘including’

1) *uruḷaikkīḷaṅku aṭaṅkalāka aṇaittuk kāykarikaḷukkum*

Potato including all vegetables-dat-incl

variccalukai vēṇṭum eṇṇu vivacāyikaḷ kōriṇārkaḷ

tax exemption must that farmers demand-pst-3hp

‘The farmers demanded for tax exemption of all vegetables including potato.’

aḷavil ‘at about’

2) *kālai eṭṭu maṇi aḷavil vimāṇam iṛaṅkiyatu*

morning eight 0’ clock at about plane land-pst-3ns

‘The plane landed at about eight 0’ clock in the morning.’

aṛa 'without'

3) *lēkumāṇ piḷai(y) aṛa tamīl pēciṇār*

Lehmann mistake without Tamil speak-pst-3hs

'Lehmann spoke Tamil without mistake.'

aṇṇu 'on'

4) *vivacāyikaḷukku matiya uṇavut tiṭṭam poṇkal*

farmers-dat noon meal scheme Pongal Day

aṇṇu amalpaṭuttappaṭukiratu

on implement-inf-pass-pr-3ns

'The noon meal scheme for farmers will be implemented
on the Pongal Day.'

āka 'as'

5) *kumaraṇ palliyil ācīriyar āka(p) paṇipurikīrār*

Kumaran school-loc teacher as serve-pr-3hs

'Kumaran serves as a teacher in a school.'

āra ‘to the full of’

- 6) *kaṇṇaṇ* *vayir(u)* *ārac* *cāppittāṇ*
 Kannan stomach to the full of eat-pst-3ms

‘Kannan ate to the full of his stomach.’

iṇṇi ‘without’

- 7) *kapilaraik* *kavalai(y)* *iṇṇi* *vālacceytavaṇ*
 Kapilar-acc worry without make live-pst-rp-pro
pāri
 Pari

‘It is Pari, who made Kapilar to live without worries.’

īrāka ‘to’

- 8) *kaṭcittalaivar* *mutal* *toṇṭarkaḷ* *īrāka* *aṇaivarum* *inta*
 party leader from followers to all-incl this
muṭivai *ātarittaṇar*
 decision-acc support-pst-3hp

‘From the leader to the followers of the party, all supported this decision.’

uṭpaṭa 'including'

- 9) *kāntiji uṭpaṭa pala talaivarkaḷ ciṟaiyil*
 Gandhiji including many leaders prison-loc
aṭaikkappaṭṭārkaḷ
 confine-inf-pass-3hp

'Many leaders including Gandhiji were confined in prison.'

eṇa 'like'

- 10) *avaṇ pēccu tēṇ eṇa iṇittatu*
 he speech honey like be sweet-pst-3ns
 'His speech was sweet like honey.'

kaḷintu 'after'

- 11) *maruttuvar eṇṇai oru vāram kaḷintu pārkkac*
 doctor me-acc a week after see-inf
coṇṇār
 tell-pst-3hs

'The doctor told me to see him after one week.'

kārum 'to'

12) *imayam tottuk kumari kārum vānta ariṇarkaḥ*
Himalayas from Kumari to live-pst-rp scholars

palarum samaskirutam kaṇṇavarkaḥ ākavē
many-incl Sanskrit learn-pst-rp-pro as-emp

iruntaṇar

be-pst-eup-3hp

'From Himalayas to Kanyakumari, most of the scholars
were invariably Sanskrit-learned.'

cūla 'accompanied by'

13) *kaṭcit toṇṭarkaḥ cūlat talaivar mēṭaikku*
party workers accompanied by leader stage-dat

vantār

come-pst-3hs

'The leader came to the stage accompanied by the party
workers.'

toṭṭu ‘since’

- 14) *paṭaṅkālam toṭṭu airōppāvukkum intiyāvukkum*
 ancient period since Europe-dat-conj India-dat-conj
vāṇikat toṭarpu iruntuvantatu
 trade link be-pst-vp-hab-pst-3ns

‘There used to be a trade link between Europe and India since the ancient period.’

toṭarpāka ‘relating to’

- 15) *piratamar ceṇṇaikku varukaitaruvatu toṭarpākat*
 Prime Minister Chennai-dat visit-fut-ger relating to
tēvaiyāṇa pātukāppu ēṭpāṭukaḷ aṇaittum
 necessary-adj security arrangements all
ceyyappaṭṭāṇa
 make-inf-pass-pst-3np

‘All necessary security arrangements were made relating to the Prime Minister’s visit to Chennai.’

tōrum ‘on’ (with the sense of ‘every’)

- 16) *kamalā nāl tōrum kōvilukkuc celvāl*
 Kamala day on(every) temple-dat go-fut-3fs

‘Kamala used to go to the temple every day.’

nīṅkalāka ‘except’

- 17) *jammukāSmīr mānilam nīṅkalāka intiyā*
 Jammu-Kashmir state except India
muḷuvataṛkum potuvāṇa taṇṭaṇaic caṭṭam
 entire-dat-incl common-adj punishment act
koṇṭuvarappaṭṭatu
 bring-inf-pass-pst-3ns

‘The punishment act was brought to the entire India except in the state of Jammu-Kashmir.’

pāṭṭirku ‘unmindful of (external circumstances)’

- 18) *nāṇ pāṭṭirku eṇ vēlaiyait toṭamtēṇ*
 I unmindful of my work- acc continue-pst-1s

‘I continued my work unmindful of the external circumstances.’

mukamāka ‘towards’

- 19) *kāviri kiḷakku mukamāka ōṭukīratu*
 Cauvery east towards flow-pr-3ns

‘Cauvery river flows towards the east.’

mutal ‘from’

- 20) *1919 ām āṇṭu mutal 1935 ām āṇṭu varai intiyāvil*
 1919-ord year from 1935-ord year to India-loc
17 putiya palkalaikkaḷakaṇkaḷ nīruvappaṭṭaṇa
 17 new universities establish-inf-pass-pst-3np

‘17 universities were established in India during the period from 1919 to 1935.’

varai ‘until’

- 21) *civāji pala āṇṭukaḷ varai tam tantaiyaip*
 Shivaji several years until his father-acc
pārkkā muṭiyāmal iruntār
 see-inf be able-neg.vp be-pst-3hs

‘Shivaji was not able to see his father until several years.’

valiyē 'via'

22) *maicūr mayilāṭuturai toṭarvaṇṭi tirucci valiyē*

Mysore Mayiladuthurai train trichy via

celkiratu

go-pst-3ns

'Mysore - Mayiladuthurai train goes via Trichy.'

vākkil 'at about'

23) *kapilaṇ muṇpakal pattu maṇi vākkil eṇṇaip*

Kapilan forenoon ten 0' clock at about me-acc

pārkkā vantāṇ

see-inf come-pst-3ms

'Kapilan came to see me at about ten 0' clock in the forenoon.'

3.1.1.2 After oblique noun phrase

There are twenty five forms of primary postpositions *aṭippaṭaiyil, aṭiyāka, aḷavil, aḷaviṛku, iṭam, uṭaṇ, uṭaiya, ūṭē, kaṇ, kāraṇamāka, kūṭa, cārpil, niṇṇu, neṭuka, pakkam, paṭi, pāl, poruṭṭu, pēril, pōtu, mītu, mūlam, mēl, valiyē* and *vāyilāka*, which occurs

after an oblique base or a potentially oblique base with no case marker in between, are given below with examples:

aṭippaṭaiyil ‘on the basis of’

- 24) *intiyāvil* *moḷikaḷ(-in)* *aṭippaṭaiyil* *mānilaṅkaḷ*
 India-loc languages(-eup) on the basis of states
pirikkappaṭṭullaṇa
 divide-inf-pass-pst-vp-perf-3np

‘The states of India have been divided on the basis of languages.’

aṭiyāka ‘out of’

- 25) *jeyakāntaṇ* *uṭaiya nāvaliṇ* *aṭiyākat tōṇriya*
 Jayakanthan of novel-eup out of emerge-pst-rp
karuttukkaḷai inku eṭuttuccolkirēṇ
 ideas-acc here state-pr-1s

‘I state here the ideas that emerged out of the novels of Jayakanthan.’

aḷavil ‘as far as’

- 26) *eṇ aḷavil avaṇ nallavaṇ*
 me as far as he good-adj-pro

‘He is good as far as I am concerned.’

aḷaviṛku ‘to the extent of’

- 27) *uṇ aḷaviṛkup poṟumai eṇakku illai*
 you to the extent of patience me-dat no

‘I don’t have patience to the extent you have.’

iṭam ‘with’

- 28) *uṇkaḷ iṭam paṇam irukkīratā?*
 you with money be-pr-3ns-q

‘Do you have money with you?’

uṭaṇ ‘with’

- 29) *avar nam(m) uṭaṇ varamāṭṭār*
 he us with come-inf-fut.neg-3hs

‘He will not come with us.’

uṭaiya 'of'

- 30) *aracaṇ araṇmaṇaiyiṇ uṭaiya antappurattukkuc*
king palace(-eup) of backyard-dat

ceṇṇāṇ
go-pst-3ms

'The king went to the backyard of his palace.'

ūṭē 'through'

- 31) *marakkīlaikaḷiṇ ūṭē cūriya oḷi pāyntatu*
tree branches-eup through sun light pass-pst-3ns

'The sun light passed through the branches of the tree.'

kaṇ 'in'

- 32) *ulakiṇ kaṇ vāḷum makkaḷ aṇaivarum*
world-eup in live-fut.rp people all

camam
equal

'All the people living in this world are equal.'

kāraṇamāka ‘due to’

- 33) *kavaṇakkuṛaiv(u)(iṇ)* *kāraṇamāka* *pala* *vipattukaḷ*
 lack of attention(-eup) due to many accidents
niḷaḷkinṇaṇa
 happen-pr-3np

‘Many accidents happen due to lack of attention.’

kūṭa ‘with’

- 34) *kaṭaitteruvirku eṇ kūṭa eṇ maṇaiviyum*
 market-dat me with my wife-addit
vantār
 come-pst-3hs

‘My wife also came with me to the market.’

cārpil ‘on behalf of’

- 35) *eṇ cārpil pūṇkuḷaliyaip paṭṭamaḷippu viḷāvirku*
 me on behalf of Poonguzhali-acc convocation-eup-dat
aṇupukirēṇ
 send-pr-1s

‘I am sending Poonguzhali to convocation on my behalf.’

niṇru 'from'

- 36) *ataṇ niṇru itu vērupattatu*
 that-eup from this be different-pst-rp-pro
 'This is a different one from that.'

neṭuka 'all along'

- 37) *cālai(y)(iṇ) neṭuka maraṇkaḷ uḷḷaṇa*
 road(-eup) all along trees be.pr-3np
 'There are trees all along the road.'

pakkam 'towards'

- 38) *avaṇ uṭaiya kavaṇam eṇ pakkam tirumpiṇru*
 his of attention me towards turn-pst-3ns
 'His attention turned towards me.'

paṭi 'as per'

- 39) *aracu āṇai(y)(iṇ) paṭi ūḷiyarkaḷukku ūtiya*
 government order(-eup) as per employees-dat pay
uyarvu vaḷaṇkappattatu
 increase grant-inf-pass-pst-3ns

'Increase in pay was granted to the employees as per the government order.'

pāl 'to'

- 40) *kaṇṇatācaṇ iraivaṇ(iṇ) pāl paṛru uṭaiyavar*
 Kannadasan god(-eup) to devotion possess-adj-pro

'Kannadasan is one who possesses devotion to god.'

poruṭṭu 'for the sake of'

- 41) *avar taṇ naṇpar(iṇ) poruṭṭu ettakaiya*
 he his friend(-eup) for the sake of any kind of

tiyākattaiyum ceyvār
 sacrifice-acc-incl do-fut-3hs

'He will do any kind of sacrifice for the sake of his friend.'

pēril 'on'

- 42) *ivar ammaṇ(iṇ) pēril patikam*
 he female deity(-eup) on ten verses

iyarriyullār
 compose-pst.vp-perf-3hs

'He has composed ten verses on Amman, the female deity.'

pōtu ‘during’

- 43) *tiyākarāja ārāṭaṇai(y)(iṇ) pōtu iru nāṭkaḷukku*
 Thyagarajar festival(-eup) during two days-dat

ilavaca uṇavu vaḷaṇkappaṭukiratu
 free meal serve-inf-pass-pr-3ns

‘During the Thyagaraja festival, free meal is served for two days.’

mītu ‘on’

- 44) *alekcāṇṭar intiyā(v)(iṇ) mītu paṭaiyeṭuttār*
 Alexander India(-eup) on wage war-pst-3hs

‘Alexander waged a war on India.’

mūlam ‘through’

- 45) *iyaṛkai vaḷaṇkaḷaic ceyarkaikkōḷ(iṇ) mūlam*
 natural resources-acc satellite(-eup) through

olippaṭam eṭukkīrōm
 photograph take-pr-1p

‘We take photograph of the natural resources through satellite.’

mēl 'on'

- 46) *mēcai(y)(iṇ)* *mēl* *puttakam* *uḷlatu*
 table(-eup) on book be.pr-3ns

'The book is on the table.'

valiyē 'through'

- 47) *ovvoru* *caṅkappāṭalaiyum* *naviṇa* *kōṭpāṭṭ(u)(iṇ)*
 each Sangam poem-acc-inc modern theory(-eup)

valiyē *ārāyalām*
 through analyse-inf-prob

'We may analyse each Sangam poem through modern theories.'

vāyilāka 'through'

- 48) *aṇṇai* *terēsā* *aṇṇappai* *iyakkatt(-iṇ)*
 Mother Teresa religious movement(-eup)

vāyilāka *toṇṭukaḷ* *pala* *ceytār*
 through services many do-pst-3hs

'Mother Teresa did many services through her religious movement.'

3. 1. 2 Secondary Postpositions

Secondary postpositions are those which follow noun phrase with a case marker in between. They fall under two subclasses namely, (i) those occurring after accusative case marker and (ii) those occurring after dative case marker. The case marker that precedes the postposition is devoid of its function.

3. 1. 2.1 After accusative noun phrase

The occurrence of accusative case marker is obligatory before certain postpositions and optional before certain others. Such postpositions are illustrated below with examples:

A) Accusative case marker is obligatory

There are nine forms of postpositions *aṭiyorri*, *oṭṭi*, *ottu*, *kāṭṭilum*, *cuṛri*, *poṛuttu*, *poṛuttavarai*, *muṇṇiṭṭu*, and *viṭa* occurring after accusative case marker (obligatory) and they are presented below in their order with examples:

aṭiyorri ‘following’

49) *mēnāṭṭuk kaviñarkalai aṭiyorrit tamīl kavitaikal*

Western poets-acc following Tamil-loc poems

elutappaṭukiṇṇa

write-inf-pass-pr-3np

‘Poems are written in Tamil following the Western poets.’

oṭṭi ‘near’

50) *velli aruviyai oṭṭi kampi vēli*

Silver falls-acc near wired fence

amaikkappaṭukiratu

construct-inf-pass-pr-3ns

‘A wire fence is being constructed near the Silver falls.’

ottu ‘in line with’

51) *tamīl nāṭakaṅkal āṅkila nāṭakaṭ pōkkai*

Tamil dramas English dramatic trends-acc

ottuk kāṇappaṭukiṇṇa

in line with appear-pr-3np

‘Tamil dramas appear in line with the dramatic trends of English.’

kāṭṭilum ‘than’

- 52) *pāṇṭiya āṭciyaik kāṭṭilum cōla āṭciyē*
 Pandya rule-acc than chola rule-emp

ciṛantatu
 good-adj-pro

‘Chola rule was certainly a better one than Pandya rule.’

cuṛri ‘around’

- 53) *kōyilaic cuṛrip pala kaṭaikaḷ irukkiṇṇaṇa*
 temple-acc around many shops be-pr-3ns

‘There are many shops around the temple.’

poruttu ‘depending upon’

- 54) *kōḷi tīṇi uṭkollum aḷavaip*
 hen fodder consume-fut.rp quantity-acc

poruttu muṭṭaiyiṇ eṭai mārupaṭum
 depending upon egg-gen weight change-fut.3ns

‘The weight of the egg changes depending upon the quantity of the fodder that the hen consumes.’

poruttavarai ‘as far as’

55) *tamilakattaip poruttavarai cilampam oru*

Tamilnadu-acc as far as a kind of martial art a

vīravīlaiyāṭṭākak karutappaṭukīratu

heroic sport-adv consider-inf-pass-pr-3ns

‘Silambam is considered as a martial art as far as
Tamilnadu is concerned.’

munṇiṭṭu ‘on account of’

56) *avarkaḷin tirumaṇattai munṇiṭṭu viruntu*

their-gen wedding-acc on account of party

ērpāṭuceyyappaṭṭatu

arrange-inf-pass-pst-3ns

‘A dinner was arranged on account of their wedding.’

viṭa ‘than’

57) *akpar kālattil airōppāvai viṭa intiyā*

Akbar period-loc Europe-acc than India

tolil turaiyil munṇēriyiruntatu

industry-loc progress-pst-vp-perf-pst-3ns

‘India had progressed in industry than Europe during
Akbar’s period.’

B) Accusative case marker is optional,

There are eight forms of postpositions *uḷḷiṭṭa*, *kuṟittu*, *koṇṭu*, *tavira*, *nōkki*, *paṟri*, *pōl* and *viṭṭu* representing accusative case marker optional and their presented below in their order with examples.

uḷḷiṭṭa 'including'

58) *vēlu tamīl(ai) uḷḷiṭṭa pala moḷikaḷiḷ*
Velu Tamil(-acc) including many languages-loc

uḷḷa kataikaḷai āṛāykirār
be.pr-adj stories-acc analyse-pr-3hs

'Velu analyses the stories found in many languages including Tamil.'

kuṟittu 'about'

59) *vivacāyikaḷiṇ piracciṇai(y)(ai)(k) kuṟittu talaivarkaḷ*
farmers-gen problems(-acc) about leaders

ālōcaṇainaṭattiṇārkaḷ
discuss-pst-3hp

'The leaders discussed about the problems of the farmers.'

koṇṭu ‘with’

- 60) *rāmaṇ marattai vāl(ai)(k) koṇṭu aṟuttāṇ*
 raman tree-acc saw-acc with cut-pst-3hs

‘Raman cut the tree with the saw.’

tavira ‘except’

- 61) *kuḷantaikku mutal āṟu mātaṇkaḷukkuṭ tāyppāl*
 baby-dat first six months-dat mother’s milk

tavira vēṟu enta ākāramum taravēṇṭiyatu illai
 except any other food give-inf-need-ger-neg

‘No other food except mother’s milk needs to be given to the child during the first six months.’

nōkki ‘towards’

- 62) *ārkkāṭṭup paṭai ceṇṇjici(y)(ai) nōkkip*
 Arcot battalion Gingee(-acc) towards

puṟappaṭṭatu
 start-pst-3ns

‘The battalion of Arcot started towards Gingee.’

parri ‘about’

- 63) *māriyappaṇ makātmā kānti(y)(ai)(-p) parri nūl*
 Mariyappan Mahatma Gandhi (-acc) about book

eḷutukirār

write-pr-3hs

‘Mariyappan writes a book about Mahatma Gandhi.’

pōl ‘like’

- 64) *pūlittēvaṇ vēṅkai(y)(ai)(p) pōl pāyntu*
 Pulittevan tiger(-acc) like jump-pst-vp

kāṇā sākippai viraṭṭināṇ

Kana Sahib-acc drive away-pst-3ms

‘Pulittevan jumping like a tiger drove Kana Sahib away.’

viṭṭu ‘from’

- 65) *kumpakōṇam tī vipattu makkaḷ maṇat(u)(ai) viṭṭu*
 Kumbakonam fire accident people mind(-acc) from

akalavillai

disappear-inf-neg

‘The fire accident that took place in Kumbakonam has not disappeared from the minds of the people.’

3. 1. 2. 2 After dative noun phrase

The occurrence of dative case marker is obligatory before certain postpositions and optional before certain others. Such postpositions are illustrated below with examples:

(A) Dative case marker is obligatory

There are twenty seven forms of postpositions *aṇmaiyl*, *appāl*, *appuṛam*, *āka*, *āṇa*, *iṇaiyāka*, *īṭāka*, *ukanta*, *uriya*, *uḷ*, *uḷla*, *etirāka*, *eṇṇu*, *eṇa*, *ēṛpa*, *ēṛra*, *oppa*, *kīḷ*, *takka*, *nikarāka*, *nērē*, *patil*, *piṛaku*, *puṛampāka*, *māṛṛāka*, *māṛāka* and *veliyē* occurring after dative case marker (obligatory) and they are presented below in their order with examples:

aṇmaiyl ‘near’

- 66) *marutu pāṇṭiyar paṭaikaḷ kālaiyārkōvilukku aṇmaiyl*
 Marudupandiyar troops Kalaiyarkovil-dat near

niṇṇaṇa

stop-pst-3np

‘The troops of Marudupandiyar stood near
 Kalaiyarkovil.’

appāl ‘away’

- 67) *mekkāvil iruntu 520 kilōmīṭṭarukku appāl metiṇā*
 Mecca-loc from 520 kilometers-dat away Medina

uḷḷatu

be.pr-3ns

‘Medina is situated 520 kilometers away from Mecca.’

appuṛam ‘after’

- 68) *inta nāvalukku appuṛam eṇakkut taṇippaṭṭa aṇkikāram*
 this novel-dat after me-dat unique
 recognition

kiṭaittatu

be available-pst-3ns

‘I got a unique recognition after this novel of mine.’

āka ‘for’

- 69) *javaharlāl nēru intiya nāṭṭiṇ*
 Jawarharlal Nehru Indian nation-gen
viṭutalaikk(u) āka arumpāṭupaṭṭār
 freedom-dat for toil-pst-3hs

‘Jawarhalal Nehru toiled for the freedom of Indian nation.’

āṇa 'meant for'

70) *1979ām āṇtu ulaka amaitikk(u) āṇa*
1979-ard year world peace-dat meant for

nōpal paricu aṇṇai terēsāvukku
Nobel Prize Mother Teresa-dat

aḷikkappaṭṭatu
present-inf-pass-pst-3ns

'The Nobel prize for world peace was presented to
Mother Teresa in 1979.'

iṇaiyāka 'equal to'

71) *nalla puttakaṇkalait tētip paṭippatil*
good books-acc search-pst.vp read-fut-ger-loc

aṇṇāvukku iṇaiyāka aṇṇātāṇ eṇṇu colla vēṇṭum
Anna-dat equal to Anna-emp that say-inf should

'In searching for and reading good books, one should
say that Anna only is equal to Anna.'

īṭāka ‘as a substitute for’

72) *viyapāri kutiraikku īṭāka irattiṇaṅkaḷaip*

Merchant horse-dat as a substitute for gems-acc

perṛukkoṇṭāṇ

receive-pst-vp-refl-pst-3ms

‘The merchant received gems as a substitute for horses.’

ukanta ‘suitable to’

73) *arccuṇaṇē āciriyar turōṇariṇ aṇpukku ukanta*

Arjun-emp guru Drona-gen affection-dat suitable to

māṇavaṇ āka vīlaṅkiṇāṇ

disciple as remain-pst-3ms

‘It is only Arjun, who remained a disciple suitable to the affection of the guru Drona.’

uriya ‘meant for’

- 74) *kumutavalli vaḷarntu tirumaṇatt(iṇ)(ku) uriya*
 Kumudavalli grew-pp marriage(-eup)(-dat) meant for

paruvattai aṭaikirā!
 stage-acc attain-pr-3fs

‘Kumudavalli grows and attains the stage meant for marriage.’

u! ‘within’

- 75) *pālu oru mātattirk(u) u! conta ūrukkup*
 Balu one month-eup-dat within native place-dat

pōkirāṇ
 go-pr-3ms

‘Balu will go to his native place within a month.’

uḷḷa 'meant for'

- 76) *eṇakku uḷḷa paṇkai koṭukkukumpaṭi*
 me-dat meant for share-acc give-fut.rp-adv.man

eṇ tantai(y) iṭam kēṭṭēṇ
 my father to ask-pst-1s

'I asked my father to give the share meant for me.'

etirāka 'against'

- 77) *āḷuṇkaṭcikkū etirāka etirkaṭcit talaivar*
 ruling party-dat against opposition leader

pēciṇār
 speak-pst-3hs

'The opposition leader spoke against the ruling party.'

eṇru 'exclusively for'

- 78) *namakku eṇru oru vīṭu vēṇṭum*
 us-dat exclusively for a house must

'We must have a house exclusively for us.'

eṇa ‘exclusively for’

- 79) *vaṇikarkaḷ tamakku eṇa caṇikaṇkaḷai*
 merchants them-dat exclusively for associations-acc

amaittukkoṇṭaṇar
 establish-pst-vp-refl-pst-3hp

‘The merchants established different associations
 exclusively for themselves.’

ēṛpa ‘in accordance with’

- 80) *putiya toḷil nuṭpattirku ēṛpa*
 new technology-eup-dat in accordance with

payirci peruvatu avaciyam
 get training-fut.ger necessary

‘It is necessary to get training in accordance with the
 new technology.’

ēṛra ‘suitable to’

- 81) *avaṇukku ēṛra vēlai*
 him-dat suitable to job

kiṭaittuviṭṭatu
 be available-pst-vp-def-pst-3ns

‘He got a job suitable to him.’

oppa 'as'

82) *nāṇ coṇṇataṟku oppa*

I say-pst-rp-pro-eup-dat as

naṭantirukkīratu

happen-pst-vp-perf-pr-3ns

'It has happened as I said.'

kīl 'under'

83) *minvicīṟikkuk kīl kuḷantai tūṇkukīratu*

fan-dat under child sleep-pr-3ns

'The child sleeps under the fan.'

takka 'suitable to'

84) *kuḷantaikaḷukku avarkaḷiṇ vayatukku takka*

children-dat their-gen age-dat suitable to

visayaṇkaḷaiyē pōtikka vēṇṭum

themes-emp teach-inf should

'One should teach children only the themes suitable to their age.'

nikarāka ‘equal to’

- 85) *uvamai colvatil curatāvukku nīkarāka*
 simile coin-fut.ger-loc Surada-dat equal to
yārum illai
 any one neg

‘There is no one equal to Surada in coining similes.’

nērē ‘in front of’

- 86) *avar aluvalakattirku nērē maruttuvamaṇai*
 his office-cup-dat in front of hospital
irukkīratu
 be-pr-3ns

‘The hospital is in front of his office.’

patil ‘instead of’

- 87) *turiyōṭaṇaṇukkup patil cakuṇi cūtāṭiṇāṇ*
 Duryodana-dat instead of Saguni gamble-pst-3ms

‘Instead of Duryodana Saguni gambled.’

piraku 'after'

- 88) *nām eṭṭu maṇikkup piraku puṛappaṭalām*
 we eight 0'clock-dat after start-inf-prob

'We may start after eight 0' clock.'

puṛampāka 'against'

- 89) *āluṇkaṭcikkārarkaḷ caṭṭattirkup puṛampākac*
 ruling party members law-eup-dat against
ceyalpaṭukiṛārkaḷ
 act-pr-3hp

'The members of the ruling party are acting against the law.'

māṛṛāka 'as a substitute for'

- 90) *kaṭaikkārar muntirikkoṭṭaikkū māṛṛāka*
 shop keeper cashew nut-dat as a substitute for
arici koṭuttār
 rice give-pst-3hs

'The shop keeper gave rice as a substitute for cashew nut.'

mārāka 'against'

- 91) *tamiḷaka makkaliṇ viruppattirku mārāka hinti*
 Tamilnadu people-gen desire-eup-dat against Hindi
moḷi tiṇikkappaṭukiraṭu
 language impose-inf-pass-pr-3ns

'Hindi is imposed against the desire of the people of Tamilnadu.'

veḷiyē 'outside'

- 92) *nīṭimaṇṇattirku veḷiyē potumakkaḷ*
 court-eup-dat outside common public

kāttirukkiraṇkaḷ
 wait-pst-vp-perf-pr-3hp

'The common public have been waiting outside the court'.

(B) Dative case marker is optional,

There are nine forms of postpositions *aṭiyil*, *arukē*, *iṭaiyē*, *etirē*, *kuṟukkē*, *naṭuvē*, *pakkattil*, *piṇ* and *muṇ* occurring after dative case marker (optional) and they are presented below in their order with examples:

aṭiyil ‘below’

- 93) *maṇṭapatt(iṇ)(ku) aṭiyil curaṅkappātai*
 hall(-eup)(-dat) below underground passage
uḷḷatu
 be.pr-3ns

‘There is an underground passage below the hall.’

arukē ‘near’

- 94) *kōpālaṇ paṭṭaṇatt(iṇ)(ku) arukē vacikkirāṇ*
 Gopal city(-eup)(-dat) near reside-pr-3ms

‘Gopal resides near the city.’

iṭaiyē ‘amidst’

- 95) *nāṅkaḷ tuṇpatt(iṇ)(ku) iṭaiyē vāḷkkai naṭattiṇōm*
 we misery(-eup)(-dat) amidst manage life-pst-1p

‘We managed life amidst miseries.’

etirē ‘opposite to’

- 96) *vīṭṭ(iṇ)(ku)* *etirē* *maram irukkīratu*
 house(-eup)(-dat) opposite to tree be-pr-3ns

‘There is a tree opposite to the house.’

kuṛukkē ‘across’

- 97) *kutirai āṛṛiṇ vellatt(iṇ)(ku)* *kuṛukkē pōka*
 horse river-eup flood(-eup)(-dat) across go-inf
muṭiyāmal tiṇaṛiyatu
 be able-neg.pp struggle-pst-3ns

‘The horse struggled to move cross the flood of the river.’

naṭuvē ‘in the middle of’

- 98) *eṇkaḷ vīṭṭut tōṭṭatt(iṇ)(ku)* *naṭuvē*
 our house garden(-eup)(-dat) in the middle of
māmaram irukkīratu
 mango tree be-pr-3ns

‘There is a mango tree in the middle of the garden of our house.’

pakkattil 'near'

- 99) *marutamuttuvīṇ* *vītu* *pērunṭu nilaiyat(iṇ)(ku)(p)*
 Marudamuthu-gen house bus station(-eup)(-dat)

pakkattil irukkīratu
 near be situated-pr-3ns

'Marudamuthu's house is situated near the bus station.'

piṇ 'behind'

- 100) *murukaṇ* *maratt(iṇ)(ku)(-p)* *piṇ*
 Murugan tree(-eup)(-dat) behind

maraintirukkīrāṇ
 hide-pst-vp-perf-pr-3ms

'Murugan has hidden himself behind the tree.'

muṇ 'before'

- 101) *kriṣhṇaṇ* *vītt(iṇ)(ku)* *muṇ* *niṇṇāṇ*
 Krishnan house(-eup)(-dat) before stand-pst-1s

'Krishnan stood in front of the house.'

3.1.3. Structurally overlapping postpositions

There are certain postpositions, such as *aṭuttu* ‘next to’, *aṇṇi* ‘except’ and *iruntu* ‘from’, which are found to structurally overlap without any change of meaning. Consider the following examples:

aṭuttu ‘next to’

a) After accusative

- 102) *araṇmaṇaiyai aṭuttu mutalamaiccar*
 palace-acc next to Chief Minister
mālikai iruntatu
 bungalow be-pst-3ns

‘There was the Chief Minister’s bungalow next to the palace.’

b) After dative

- 103) *cīṇarkaḷukku aṭuttu rākkeṭṭaip*
 Chinese-dat next to rocket-acc
payaṇpaṭuttiyavarkaḷ iyarkaḷtāṇ
 use-pst-rp-pro Indians-emp

‘It is only Indians who used rockets next to Chinese.’

aṇṇi ‘except’

a) After nominative

104) *kēraḷattil tamil malaiyāḷac cuvaṭikaḷ*

Kerala-loc Tamil Malayalam manuscripts

aṇṇi pīramoli cuvaṭikaḷ illai

except other language manuscripts no

‘In Kerala, there are no manuscripts of other languages except Tamil and Malayalam.’

b) After accusative

105) *uṇatu celvam uṇṇai(y) aṇṇi yārukkum*

your-gen wealth you-acc except any one

payaṇpaṭavillai

be useful-inf-neg

‘Your wealth is not useful to any one except you.’

c) After instrumental

- 106) *ūrppeyar āyvu kaḷappaṇiyāl aṇṇi*
 place name research field work-ins except
nīraivuperuvatillai
 end-fut-ger-neg

‘Place name research does not end except by field work.’

d) After associative

- 107) *kamalāvōṭu aṇṇi vēru yārōṭum*
 Kamala-asso except any other person-asso-incl
avaḷukkut toṭarpu illai
 her-dat contact no

‘She has no contact with anyone else except Kamala.’

e) After dative

- 108) *anta vēlai vēlaṇukku aṇṇi vēru yārukkum*
 that job Velan-dat except else anyone
kiṭaikkātu
 no

‘That job will not be available to anyone except Velan.’

f) After locative

109) *terukkūttu kōyilkaḷil aṇṇi pīra*
street plays temples-loc except other

iṭaṇkaḷil naṭaipeṇuvatu illai
places-loc be enacted-fut-ger no

'The street plays are not enacted in other places
except in temples.'

iruntu 'from'

a) After nominative

110) *iṇk(u) iruntu maturai cellum pēruntu iravu*
here from Madurai go-fut.rp bus night

pattu maṇikkup puṇappaṭum
ten O'clock leave-fut.3ns

'The bus that goes to Madurai will leave at 10
O'clock in the night.'

b) After locative

i) Locative case marker

111) *kāntiyaṭikaḷ caparmati āciramattil iruntu*

Gandhiji Sabarmati Ashram-loc from

taṇṭiyai nōkkip payaṇam toṭaṇkiṇār

Dandi-acc towards journey begin-pst-3hs

‘Gandhiji began his journey from Sabarmati
Ashram towards Dandi.’

ii) Locative postposition

112) *avaṇ marattiṇ mēl iruntu āṛṛil*

he tree-eup on from river-loc

kutittāṇ

jump-pst-3ms

‘He jumped into the river from above the tree.’

3.3 Syntactic Tests

There are two syntactic tests quite often used for examining whether the noun and postposition in a postpositional noun phrase are separable or not. They are:

1) Relativizability and 2) Coordination.

3.3.1 Relativizability

A noun phrase with postposition is not normally relativizable (see Annamalai, 1999 and Ramasamy, 1988 for Tamil and Radhakrishnan, 1994 for Malayalam). Consider the following examples:

113)

- a. *tantai taṇ makaṇaip paṛṛik kavalaikoṇṭār*
 father his son-acc about get worried-pst-3hs

‘The father got worried about his son.’

- b. **tantai kavalaikoṇṭa taṇ makaṇ*
 father get worried-pst-rp his son

‘His son about whom the father got worried.’

- c. **tantai paṛṛik kavalaikoṇṭā taṇ makaṇ*
 father about get worried-pst-rp his son

‘His son who the father got worried about.’

113 (b) and (c) represent the relativized versions of sentence 113 (a). In 113 (b), the postposition *paṛṛi* has been deleted but retained in 113 (c). In both the instances, the resultant structures prove to be grammatically incorrect.

However, as Annalmalai (1999) has pointed out, it is possible to relativize noun phrases with certain postposition consider the following examples:

114)

- a. *nāṇ oru viṭṭukku ullē pōṇēṇ*
 I a house-dat inside go-pst-1s

‘I went inside a house.’

- b. *nāṇ ullē pōṇa viṭu*
 I inside go-pst-rp house

‘The house I went in.’

115)

- a. *nāṇ oru mēcaikku munṇālē niṇṇēṇ*
 I a table-dat before stand-pst-1s

‘I stood before a table.’

- b. *nāṇ munṇālē niṇṇa mēcai*
 I before stand-pst-rp table

‘The table before which I stood.’

In the above instances, if the postpositions *uḷḷē* and *munṇāḷē* are replaced by their respective base forms *uḷ* and *muṇ*, relativization seems to be not possible. Annamalai (ibid) has also indicated another possibility of relativizing noun phrases with certain postpositions when the postposition of the matrix sentence is identical to the one in the constituent sentence. Consider the following example:

116)

- a. *nāṇ viṭṭukku uḷḷē pōṇēṇ viṭṭukku*
 I house-dat inside go-pst-1s house-dat
uḷḷē oru nāy iruntatu
 inside a dog be-pst-3ns

‘I went inside a house- There was a dog in the house.’

- b. *nāṇ pōṇa viṭṭukku uḷḷē oru nāy*
 I go-pst-rp house-dat inside a dog
iruntatu
 be-pst-3ns

‘There was a dog inside the house I went in.’

Relativization as shown above is not, however, possible for noun phrases with several other postpositions. With the exception of a few instances of secondary postpositions, the primary postpositions as a whole and several secondary postpositions are not relativizable.

3.3.2 Coordination

Kothandaraman (1977) has argued that in coordination of postpositional noun phrases, the conjunctive particle *-um* can be added only after the postposition and not before the postposition. Consider the following example:

117)

- a. *murukaṇ uṇkaḷaip paṛṇiyum eṇṇaiḥ*
 Murugan you-acc about-conj me-acc

paṛṇiyum pēciṇāṇ
 about-conj speak-pst-3ms

- b. *murukaṇ uṇkaḷaiyum eṇṇaiyum paṛṇip*
 Murugan you-acc-conj me-acc-conj about

pēciṇāṇ
 speak-pst-3ms

‘Murugan spoke about you and me.’

Kothandaraman (ibid) has tried out this test with other particles such as *-ō* and *-āvatu* as well. According to him, the sentence 118 (b) and similar constructions with other particles are ungrammatical. This inference, however, needs to be reexamined in the light of the classification of postpositions into primary and secondary types proposed in

this study. There is a possibility of arriving at a generalization that the above particles can be added only after the postposition in the case of primary postpositions but before or after the postposition in the case of secondary postpositions. Consider the following examples:

118)

a) *kapilaṇ murpakal pattu maṇi vākkilum*
 Kapilan forenoon ten 0' clock at about-conj

piṛpakal aintu maṇi vākkilum eṇṇaip
 afternoon five 0'clock at about-conj me-acc

pārkkā vantāṇ
 see-inf come-pst-3ms

b) **kapilaṇ murpakal pattu maṇiyum piṛpakal*
 Kapilan forenoon ten 0' clock-conj afternoon

aintu maṇiyum vākkil eṇṇaip pārkkā
 five 0'clock-conj at about me-acc see-inf

vantāṇ
 come-pst-3ms

'Kapilan came to see me at about ten o' clock in the forenoon and five 0'clock in the afternoon.'

119)

- a. *alekcāṇṭar intiyā(v)(iṇ) mīṭum tipett(iṇ)*
Alexander India(-eup) on-conj Tibet(-eup)

mīṭum paṭaiyeṭuttār
on-conj wage war-pst-3hs

- b. **alekcāṇṭar intiyā(v))(iṇ)um tipett(iṇ)um mīṭu*
Alexander India-conj Tibet-conj on
paṭaiyeṭuttār
wage war-pst-3hs

‘Alexander waged a war on India and Tibet.’

120)

- a. *akpar kālattiḷ airōppāvai viṭavum*
Akbar period-loc Europe-acc than-conj

amerikkāvai viṭavum intiyā tolil turaiyil
America-acc than-conj India industry-loc

munṇēṇiyiruntatu
progress-pst.vp-perf-pst-3ns

b. *akpar kālattiḷ airōppāvaiyum*

Akbar period-loc Europe-acc-conj

amerikkāvaiyum viṭa intiyā tolḷiḷ tuṟaiyil

America-acc-conj than India industry-loc

munṇēṟiyiruntatu

progress-pst.vp-perf-pst-3ns

‘India had progressed in industry than Europe and America during Akbar’s period.’

121)

a. *avar uṭaiya viṭṭukku etirēyum*

him of house-dat opposite to-conj

aluvalakattukku etirēyum ōr

office-dat opposite to-conj a

āla maram irukkīratu

banyan tree be-pr-3ns

b. *avar uṭaiya viṭṭukkum aluvalakattukkum*

him of house-dat-conj office-dat-conj

etirē ōr āla maram irukkīratu

opposite to a banyan tree be-pr-3ns

‘There is a banyan tree opposite to his house and office.’

The primary postpositions *vākkil* 'at about' and *mītu* 'on' have been used with conjunctive particle *-um...-um* in sentences 118 (a) and 119 (a) respectively. The corresponding sentences 118 (b) and 119 (b), where the particle *-um...um* has been used after the nouns separating the postposition, prove to be ungrammatical. The secondary postpositions *viṭa* 'than' and *etirē* 'opposite to' are used with coordination in sentences 120 (a) and 121 (a) respectively. Separation of postposition and addition of conjunctive particle to the nouns in these cases result in grammatically correct sentences as exemplified in 120 (b) and 121 (b).

According to the relativizability test, the postpositions in general cannot be separated from the preceding noun phrase with the exception of a few instances of secondary postpositions. As far as the coordination test is concerned, the primary postpositions in general are not separable while the secondary postpositions are separable. However, a few primary postpositions such as *aṭaṅkalāka* 'including', *nīṅkalāka* 'except', *iṇṇi* 'without', *kaḷintu* 'after' and *cūḷa* 'accompanied by' are separable by coordination.

Whether the postposition is separable from the preceding noun phrase or not, the postpositional phrase as a whole remains a single unit as a part of a larger noun phrase, adjective phrase, or adverb phrase.

CHAPTER 4
SEMANTIC STUDY

CHAPTER 4

SEMANTIC STUDY

A semantic classification of postpositions and their analysis in terms of multiple meaning and synonymy are undertaken in this chapter.

4. 1 Classification

The postpositions considered for the study are classified into thirty semantic classes on the basis of their basic meaning. They are: 1. Location, 2. Source, 3. Destination, 4. Path, 5. Distributive, 6. Repetitive, 7. Status, 8. Reflexive, 9. Instrument, 10. Cause, 11. Associative, 12. Purpose, 13. Possessor, 14. Manner, 15. Comparison, 16. Contrast, 17. Converse, 18. Alternative, 19. Suitability, 20. Fullness, 21. Topic, 22. Exceptive, 23. Pace oneself, 24. Extent, 25. Inclusion, 26. Equal, 27. Allocation, 28. Medium, 29. Basis and 30. Direction. The semantic class 'location' is broadly subclassified into 'spatial' and 'temporal', which in turn include further subclasses. The thirty semantic classes are presented below in their order with the concerned postposition(s):

4. 1. 1 Location

4. 1. 1. 1 Spatial

a) Static

<i>iṭam</i> ¹	‘with’
<i>kaṇ</i>	‘in’
<i>pāl</i>	‘to’
<i>pēril</i> ¹	‘on’

b) Interior

<i>uḷ</i>	‘inside’
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c) Exterior

<i>appāl</i>	‘away’
<i>curri</i>	‘around’
<i>veḷiyē</i>	‘outside’

d) Superior

<i>mītu</i>	‘on’
<i>mēl</i>	‘on’

e) Inferior

<i>aṭiyil</i>	‘below’
<i>kīl</i>	‘under’

f) Anterior

<i>etirē</i>	‘opposite to’
<i>nērē</i>	‘in front of’
<i>muṇ</i>	‘in front of’

g) Posterior

<i>piṇ</i>	‘behind’
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h) Middle

<i>iṭaiyē</i>	‘amidst’
<i>ūṭē</i> ¹	‘amidst’
<i>naṭuvē</i>	‘in the middle of’

i) Proximate

<i>aṭuttu</i> ¹	‘next to’
<i>aṇmaiyl</i>	‘near’
<i>arukē</i>	‘near’
<i>oṭṭi</i> ¹	‘adjacent to’
<i>pakkattil</i>	‘near’

4. 1. 1. 2 Temporal

a) Static

<i>aṇru</i>	‘on’
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b) Antecedent

<i>aṭuttu</i> ¹	‘after’
<i>appāl</i>	‘after’
<i>uḷ</i>	‘within’
<i>oṭṭi</i> ¹	‘following’
<i>muṇ</i>	‘before’

c) Posterity

<i>appuṛam</i>	‘after’
<i>kalintu</i>	‘after’
<i>piraku</i>	‘after’
<i>piṇ</i>	‘after’

d) Approximate

<i>aḷavil</i> ¹	‘at about’
<i>vākkil</i>	‘at about’

e) Duration

<i>āka</i> ²	‘during’
<i>naṭuvē</i>	‘in the middle of’
<i>pōtu</i>	‘during’
<i>vākkil</i>	‘in course of’

4. 1. 2 Source

<i>iṭam</i> ³	‘from’
<i>iruntu</i>	‘from’

<i>toṭṭu</i>	‘from’
<i>ninru</i>	‘from’
<i>mutal</i>	‘from’
<i>viṭṭu</i>	‘from’

4. 1. 3 Destination

<i>iṭam</i> ²	‘to’
<i>īrāka</i>	‘to’
<i>kārum</i>	‘to’
<i>varai</i>	‘to’

4. 1. 4 Path

<i>kuṟukkē</i>	‘across’
<i>neṭuka</i>	‘all along’
<i>valiyē</i> ¹	‘via’

4. 1. 5 Distributive

<i>tōrum</i>	‘on’ (with the sense of ‘every’)
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4. 1. 6 Repetitive

<i>āka</i> ⁴	‘one after the other’
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4. 1. 7 Status

<i>āka</i> ¹	‘as’
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4. 1. 8 Reflexive

*āka*³ 'on one's own accord'

4. 1. 9 Instrument

koṇṭu 'with'

4. 1. 10 Cause

*aṭuttu*² 'on account of'

*oṭṭi*² 'on account of'

kāraṇamāka 'due to'

munṇiṭṭu 'on account of'

4. 1. 11 Associative

*aṇṇi*² 'besides'

*uṇṇi*¹ 'with'

kūṭa 'with'

cūḷa 'accompanied by'

*tavira*² 'besides'

4. 1. 12 Purpose

*āka*⁵ 'for'

*eṇa*¹ 'exclusively for'

eṇṇu 'exclusively for'

poruṭṭu 'for the sake of'

4. 1. 13 Possessor

<i>iṭam⁴</i>	‘with’
<i>uṭaiya</i>	‘of’

4. 1. 14 Manner

<i>ēṛpa</i>	‘in accordance with’
<i>paṭi</i>	‘as per’
<i>poruttu</i>	‘depending upon’

4. 1. 15 Comparison

<i>āka⁶</i>	‘like’
<i>eṇa²</i>	‘like’
<i>ottu</i>	‘in line with’
<i>oppa</i>	‘as’
<i>pōl</i>	‘like’

4. 1. 16 Contrast

<i>kāṭṭilum</i>	‘than’
<i>viṭa</i>	‘than’

4. 1. 17 Converse

<i>etirāka</i>	‘against’
<i>puṛampāka</i>	‘against’
<i>māṛāka</i>	‘against’

4. 1. 18 Alternative

<i>īṭāka</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>cārpil</i>	‘on behalf of’
<i>patil</i>	‘instead of’
<i>māṛṛāka</i>	‘as a substitute for’

4. 1. 19 Suitability

<i>ukanta</i>	‘suitable to’
<i>ēra</i>	‘suitable to’
<i>takka</i>	‘suitable to’

4. 1. 20 Fullness

<i>āra</i>	‘to the full of’
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4. 1. 21 Topic

<i>kuṛittu</i>	‘about’
<i>toṭarpāka</i>	‘relating to’
<i>paṛṛi</i>	‘about’

4. 1. 22 Exceptive

<i>aṛa</i>	‘without’
<i>aṇṇi</i> ¹	‘except’
<i>iṇṇi</i>	‘without’
<i>tavira</i> ¹	‘except’
<i>nīṇkalāka</i>	‘except’

4. 1. 23 Pace oneself

pāṭṭirku‘unmindful of (external
circumstances)’

4. 1. 24 Extent

aḷaviṛku

‘to the extent of’

aḷaviḷ²

‘at the level of’

poruttavarai

‘as far as’

4. 1. 25 Inclusion

uṭaṇ²

‘with’

aṭaṇkalāka

‘including’

uṭpaṭa

‘including’

uḷḷiṭṭa

‘including’

4. 1. 26 Equal

iṇaiyāka

‘equal to’

nikarāka

‘equal to’

4. 1. 27 Allocation

āṇa

‘meant for’

uḷḷa

‘meant for’

uriya

‘meant for’

4. 1. 28 Medium

<i>ūṭē</i> ²	‘through’
<i>mūlam</i>	‘through’
<i>vaḷiyē</i> ²	‘through’
<i>vāyilāka</i>	‘through’

4. 1. 29 Basis

<i>aṭippaṭaiyil</i>	‘on the basis of’
<i>aṭiyāka</i>	‘out of’
<i>aṭiyorri</i>	‘following’
<i>tavira</i> ²	‘besides’
<i>pēril</i> ²	‘on the basis of’

4. 1. 30 Direction

<i>nōkki</i>	‘towards’
<i>pakkam</i>	‘towards’
<i>mukamāka</i>	‘towards’

4. 2 Multiple meaning

Multiple meaning is a result of one word form having a number of meanings. If the meanings of a particular form are not relatable, it is a case of homonymy and if relatable, it is a case of polysemy. The postpositions representing homonymy and polysemy are dealt with in this section.

4. 2. 1 Homonymy

There are twelve forms of postpositions *aṭuttu*, *aḷavil*, *aṇṇi*, *āka*, *iṭam*, *uṭaṇ*, *ūṭē*, *eṇa*, *oṭṭi*, *tavira*, *pēril* and *valiyē* representing homonymy and they are presented below in their order with examples:

aṭuttu

*aṭuttu*¹ ‘near’ (location, spatial, proximate)

122) *kōyilai aṭuttu oru kuḷam uḷḷatu*

temple near a pond be.pr-3ns

‘There is a pond near the temple.’

*aṭuttu*² 'on account of' (cause)

- 123) *kaṇa maḷaipeytatai aṭuttu paḷḷikaḷukku*
 heavy rain-pst-ger-acc on account of schools-dat
viṭumurai aḷikkappaṭṭatu
 holiday announce-inf-pass-pst-3ns

'Holiday was announced to schools on account of heavy rain.'

aḷavil

*aḷavil*¹ 'at about' (location, temporal, approximate)

- 124) *eṇkaḷ paḷḷiyiṇ āṇṭu viḷā piṇpakal iraṇṭu*
 our school-gen anniversary afternoon two
maṇi(y) aḷavil toṭaṇṇikiyatu
 0' clock at about start-pst-3ns

'The anniversary of our school started at about two 0' clock in the afternoon.'

*aḷavil*² 'at the level of' (extent)

- 125) *cila nāṭukaḷ ēṭṭu aḷavil maṭṭum*
 some countries record at the level of only

maraṇa taṇṭaṇaiyai vaittirukkiṇṇa
 death sentence-acc maintain-pr-3np

'Some countries maintain death sentence at the level of record only.'

aṇṇi

*aṇṇi*¹ 'except' (exceptive)

- 126) *pākaṇ aṇṇi vēru yārālum yāṇai iṭam*
 Mahout except anyone else-incl elephant with
neruṇka muṭiyātu
 approach-inf cannot

'No one else except the Mahout can approach the elephant.'

aṇṇi ² 'besides' (associative)

127) *ceṇṇaiyil nilanaṭukkam ēṛpaṭṭatōṭu*

Chennai-loc earthquake happen-pst-ger-asso

aṇṇi matura iyilum ēṛpaṭṭatu

besides Madura-loc-addit happen-pst-3ns

'The earthquake happened in Madurai also besides in Chennai.'

āka

āka ¹ 'as' (status)

128) *kumaraṇ paḷḷiyil āciriyaṛ āka paṇipurikiṛār*

Kumaran school-loc teacher as serve-pr-3hs

'Kumaran serves as a teacher in a school.'

āka ² 'during' (extent of time)

129) *ceṇṇaiyil kaṭanta pattu nāṭkaḷ āka*

Chennai-loc past ten days during

maḷaipeykiratu

rain-pr-3ns

'It rains in Chennai during the past ten days.'

āka ³ 'on own accord' (reflexive)

- 130) *nāṇ āka ataic ceyyavillai*
 I on own accord it-acc do-inf-neg

'I did not do it on my own accord.'

āka ⁴ 'one after the other' (repetitive)

- 131) *avaṇ viṭu viṭ(u) ākac ceṇru*
 he house house one after the other go-pp
piccaikēṭṭāṇ
 beg-pst-3ms

'He went house after house begging.'

āka ⁵ 'for the sake of' (purpose)

- 132) *uṇakk(u) āka inta utaviyaic ceykiṛēṇ*
 you-dat for the sake of this help-acc do-pr-1s

'I am doing this help for the sake of your sake.'

āka ⁶ 'like' (comparison)

- 133) *iṭli kal(l) āka irukkiṛatu*
 idli stone like be-pr-3ns

'Idly is like a stone.'

iṭam

*iṭam*¹ ‘with’ (location, static)

134) *maṇiyaṇ iṭam aintu māṇavarkaḷ āṛāycci ceykiṇṛarkaḷ*

Maniyan with five students do research-pr-3hp

‘Five students are doing research with Maniyan.’

*iṭam*² ‘to’ (destination- recipient)

135) *necavāḷarkaḷ taṅkaḷ piraccaṇaikaḷai mattiya*

weavers their problems-acc Central

kaittarittuṛai amaiccar iṭam eṭuttukkūṇṛarkaḷ

Textiles Minister to report-pst-3hp

‘The weavers reported their problems to the Central Minister for Textiles.’

*iṭam*³ ‘from’ (source)

136) *nāṅkaḷ iruvarum iḷamvayatil orē āciryar iṭam*

we both young age-loc same teacher from

pāṭaṅkaṛrōm

learn-pst-1p

‘We both learnt from the same teacher in our young age.’

*iṭam*⁴ ‘with’ (possessor)

- 137) *kaṇṇaṇ iṭam ellāc caṇka ilakkiya ilakkaṇa*
 Kannan with all Sangam literary grammatical
nūlkaḷum irukkiṇṇaṇa
 works be-pr-3np

‘All Sangam literary and grammatical works are available with Kannan.’

uṭaṇ

*uṭaṇ*¹ ‘with’ (associative)

- 138) *āciriyaṇ uṭaṇ māṇavarkaḷum ceṇṇārkaḷ*
 teacher with students-incl go-pst-3hp

‘The students went with the teacher.’

*uṭaṇ*² ‘with’ (inclusion)

- 139) *nūru payaṇikaḷ uṭaṇ intiya vimāṇam*
 hundred passengers with Indian aircraft
kaṭattappaṭṭatu
 hijack-inf-pass-pst-3ns

‘The Indian aircraft with hundred passengers was hijacked.’

ūṭē

***ūṭē*¹** ‘amidst’ (location, spatial, middle)

- 140) *tōṭṭattil* *pala* *malarc* *ceṭikaḷiṇ* *ūṭē* *rōjāc*
 garden-loc many flower plants-eup amidst rose

ceṭiyum *irukkīratu*
 plant-also be-pr-3ns

‘There is a rose plant in the garden amidst many flower plants.’

***ūṭē*²** ‘through’ (medium)

- 141) *pūṇkoṭi* *puṇcirippiṇ* *ūṭē* *viṇā*
 Poongodi smile-eup through question

oṇṇaiyum *eḷuppiṇāḷ*
 one-acc-also raise-pst-3fs

‘Poongodi raised a question through her smile.’

eṇa***eṇa*¹** ‘exclusively for’ (purpose)

- 142) *ciraiccālaikaḷil peṇ kurravāḷikaḷukk(u) eṇap*
 prisons-loc female prisoners-dat exclusively for
peṇ atikārikaḷ niyamikkappaṭukiṇṇaṇar
 female warders employ-pass-pr-3hp

‘Female warders are employed exclusively for the sake
 of female convicts in prisons.’

***eṇa*²** ‘like’ (comparison)

- 143) *pulittēvaṇ puli eṇap pāyntu*
 Pulittevan tiger like jump on-pp
kāṇ cākippai virattināṇ
 Khan Sahib-acc drive away-pst-3hs

‘Pulittevan jumped on Khan Sahib like a tiger and
 drove him away.’

oṭṭi***oṭṭi*¹** ‘adjacent to’ (location, spatial, proximate)

- 144) *tirucciyai oṭṭi kāvēri aṟu oṭukiratu*
 Trichy-acc adjacent to Cauvery river flow-pr-3ns

‘Cauvery river flows adjacent to Trichy.’

*oṭṭi*² ‘on account of’ (cause)

145) *eṇ* *maṇiṇ* *piṇṇantaṇālai(y)* *oṭṭi* *viruntu*

My son-gen birth day-acc on account of dinner

ērpātu ceytēṇ

arrange-pst-1s

‘I arranged a dinner on account of my son's birth day.’

tavira

*tavira*¹ ‘except’ (exceptive)

146) *inta* *miṇviciṇiyait* *tavira* *vēru* *enta* *miṇviciṇiyaiyum*

this fan-acc except any other fan-acc- incl

payanpaṭuttak *kūṭātu*

use-inf should not

‘One should not use any other fan except this one.’

*tavira*² 'besides' (associative)

- 147) *tamiḷ, camaskirutam tavira kaṇṇaṭam*
Tamil, Sanskrit besides Kannada

maṭṭumē intiya moliḱaḷil miḱap paḷamaiyāṇatu
only Indian languages-loc very ancient-one

'Besides Tamil and Sanskrit, Kannada alone is very ancient among Indian languages.'

pēriḷ

*pēriḷ*¹ 'on' (spatial, location, static)

- 148) *kōpi uṇ pēriḷ aṇṇu vaittiruntāṇ*
Gopi you on keep affection-pp-perf-pst-3ms

'Gopi had kept affection on you.'

*pēriḷ*² 'on the basis of' (basis)

- 149) *nī coṇṇataṇ pēriḷ*
you persuade-pst-ger-eup on the basis of

avaṇukkuk kaṭaṇkoṭuttēṇ
he-dat lend-pst-1s

'I lent him on the basis of your persuasion.'

valiyē

*valiyē*¹ ‘via’ (path)

150) *maṇṭiya valiyē cellum ellāp pēruntukaḷum*

Mandya via ply-fut.rp all buses-incl

niruttapaṭṭana

stop-inf-pass-pst-3np

‘All the buses plying via Mandya were stopped.’

*valiyē*² ‘through’ (medium)

151) *avarukku eṇ mītu irunta kōpam avar uṭaiya*

him-dat me on have-pst-rp anger his of

pēccin valiyē velippaṭṭatu

talk-eup through come out-pst-3ns

‘The anger he had on me came out through his talk.’

4. 2. 2 Polysemy

Polysemy among postpositions is very prevalent. There are seventeen postpositions which are found to be polysemous. They are: *aṭuttu*¹, *appāl*, *iṭaiyē*, *iruntu*, *uḷ*, *oṭṭi*, *kīḷ*, *toṭṭu*, *naṭuvē*, *piṇ*, *pōl*, *mītu*, *mutal*, *muṇ*, *mēl*, *varai* and *vākkil*. The related meanings of the above postpositions are given below with examples:

*aṭuttu*¹

- a) 'next to' (location, spatial, proximate)

152) *icaik kallūriyai aṭuttu viruntinār mālikai uḷḷatu*
 music college-acc next to guest house be.pr-3ns

'There is a guest house next to the music college.'

- b) 'after' (location, temporal, antecedent)

153) *intat toṭarvaṇṭi tirucciyai aṭuttut tañcāvūriltān*
 this train Trichy-acc after Thanjavur-loc-emp
nīrkum
 stop-fut.3ns

'This train will stop only at Thanjavur after Trichy.'

appāl (location, spatial, exterior)

a) 'beyond'

154) *eṇkaḷ ūril iruntu oru mailukku appāl*
 our village-loc from one mile-dat beyond

tēciya neṭuñcālai amaintuḷḷatu
 National Highway be situated-pp-perf-3ns

'The National Highway is situated beyond one mile
 from our village.'

b) 'after' (location, temporal, antecedent)

155) *iravu 10 maṇikku appāl tolaikkāṭci pārppatu*
 night 10 0' clock-dat after television watch-fut.ger

nallatu alla
 good-pro no

'It is not good to watch television beyond 10 o' clock in
 the night.'

iṭaiyē

- a) 'between' (location, spatial, middle)

- 156) *intiyā pākistāṇ iṭaiyē naṭanta*
 India Pakistan between take place-pst-rp
pēccuvarttaiyil munṇērram ēṛpaṭavillai
 discussion-loc progress happen-inf-neg

'There was no progress in the discussion that took place between India and Pakistan.'

- b) 'in between' (location, temporal, middle)

- 157) *oṇpatu maṇikkum pattu maṇikkum iṭaiyē*
 nine 0' clock-conj ten 0' clock-conj in between
tapālkārar varuvār
 postman come-fut-3hs

'The postman used to come in between 9 0' clock and 10 0' clock.'

- c) 'amidst' (metaphorical extension -in the middle of people or things)

158) *eḷuttāḷārkaḷukku makkaḷ iṭaiyē perumatippu*
 writers-dat people amidst great respect

irukkīratu

be-pr-3ns

'The writers have great respect amidst the people.'

- d) 'among' (metaphorical extension -within a group of people or things)

159) *acāmil māṇavarkaḷ iṭaiyē perum kalavaram*
 Assam-loc students among big quarrel

ēṟpaṭṭatu

happen-pst-3ns

'There was a big quarrel among the students of Assam.'

iruntu

- a) 'from' (source)

160) *marattil iruntu paḷam kīlēviḷuntatu*
 tree-loc from fruit fall down-pst-3ns

'The fruit fell down from the tree.'

- b) 'from' (metaphorical extension -change from one situation to the other)

161) *cōmanātaṇ paṇiyil iruntu ōyvupēṇṇu taṇ*
 Somanathan service-loc from retire-pp his

contak kirāmattukkup pōyvittār

native village-dat leave-pst-vp-def-pst-3hs

'Somanathan had left for his native place after retiring from the service.'

- c) 'since' (metaphorical extension –temporal- inception)

162) *avar kālai āru maṇiyil iruntu amaiccaraip*
 he morning 6 O'clock-loc since minister-acc

pārkkak kāttirukkīrār

meet-inf wait-pr-3hs

'He has been waiting since six O' clock in the morning to meet the Minister.'

u!

- a) 'inside' (location, spatial, interior)

163) *nāṇ peṭṭikk(u) u! vaiṭṭirunta paṇam*

I box-dat inside keep-pst-rp money

kāṇappaṭavillai

be found-inf-neg

'The money I had kept inside the box was not found.'

- b) 'between' (metaphorical extension –between two persons or entities)

164) *kaṇavaṇ maṇaivikk(u) u! aṭikkaṭi caṇṭai*

husband wife-dat between often quarrel

ērpattatu

take place-pst-3ns

'There was often quarrel between husband and wife.'

- c) 'into' (location, spatial, interior) (with motion verb)

165) *vikkiramaṇ kāṭṭukk(u) u! nuḷaintāṇ*

Vikraman forest-dat into enter-pst-3ms

'Vikraman entered into the forest.'

d) 'within' (location, temporal, antecedent)

166) *iravu pattu maṇikk(u) uḷ avar vīṭṭirku*
 night ten O'clock-dat within he home-eup-dat
vantucērvār
 arrive-fut-3hs

'He will arrive home within ten o' clock in the night.'

e) 'among' (metaphorical extension -within a group of people or things)

167) *cīruvarkaḷ taṇkaḷukk(u) uḷ*
 boys them-dat among
caṇṭaipōṭṭukkoṇṭārkaḷ
 quarrel-vp-refl-pst-3hp

'The boys quarrelled among themselves.'

*oṭṭi*¹

a) 'near' (location, spatial, proximate)

168) *eṇ vīṭṭai oṭṭi oru pūṇkā uḷḷatu*
 my house-acc near a park be.pr-3ns

'There is a park near my house.'

b) 'following' (location, temporal, antecedent)

169) *nāṇ ṇāyirrukkilamaiyai oṭṭi iru nāṭkaḷ viṭuppu*

I Sunday-acc following two days leave

kēṭṭirukkireṇ

request-vp-perf-pr-1s

'I have requested for two days leave following Sunday.'

kīḷ

a) 'under' (location, spatial, inferior)

170) *mēcaikkuk kīḷ kuppaittōṭṭi ullatu*

table-dat under dustbin be.pr-3ns

'There is a dustbin under the table.'

b) 'below' (metaphorical extension to quantity)

171) *kuṭumpa āṇṭu varumāṇam rūpāy 3500 kkuk kīḷ*

family year income rupees 3500-dat below

ullavarkaḷukku vēlaivāyppil

be.pr-rp-pro-dat employment opportunity

muṇṇurimai vaḷarṅkappaṭukiratu

first preference provide-inf-pass-pr-3ns

'The government has provided first preference to the families whose annual income is below 3500 rupees.'

c) ‘under’ (metaphorical extension to hierarchy)

172) *rājājiyīṇ talaimaiyīṇ kīl cutantirap*
Rajaji-gen leadership-eup under freedom

pōrāṭṭam tīviramāṇatu
struggle turn intensive-pst-3ns

‘The freedom struggle turned intensive under the leadership of Rajaji.’

toṭṭu

a) ‘from’ (source)

173) *kumari toṭṭu imayam varai*
Cape Comorine from Himalayas to

cēraṇ ceṇkuṭṭuvaṇiṇ puka!
Chera Senguttuvan-eup reputation

paraviyiruntatu
sparest-pp-perf-pst-3ns

‘The Chera emperor Senguttavan’s reputation had spread from Cape Comorine to Himalayas.’

b) 'from' (metaphorical extension -inception)

174) *caṅkakālam* *toṭṭu* *ikkālam* *varai*

Sangam period from present period to

maturaikkum *tamiḷāynta*

Madurai-dat -conj study Tamil-pst-rp

perumakkaḷukkum *nerukkam* *uṇṭu*

great scholars-dat-conj close link is

'There has been a close link between Madurai and the great scholars who have studied Tamil from Sangam to the present period.'

naṭuvē

a) 'in the middle of' (location, spatial, middle)

175) *maturai* *mānakariṇ* *naṭuvē* *mīṇāṭci*

Madurai city-eup in the middle of Meenakshi

cuntarēcuvarar *tirukkōyil* *amaintirukkiṛatu*

Sundareswarar temple be situated-pr-3ns

'The Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple is situated in the middle of Madurai city.'

- b) 'in course of' (location, temporal, duration)

176) *kirupānanta vāriyār kataiyiṇ naṭuvē*
 Kirupananda Variyar story-eup in course of

cīru cīru kēlvikaḷaik kētpār
 short short questions-acc ask-fut-3hs

'Kirupananda Variyar used to ask a short questions in course of narrating a story.'

- c) 'among' (metaphorical extension -within a group of people or things)

177) *ōṇāy oṇru āṭṭu mantaikku naṭuvē pukuntatu*
 wolf one sheep herd-dat among enter-pst-3ns

'A wolf entered among the sheep herd.'

- d) 'between' (metaphorical extension –between two persons or entities)

178) *kuḷantaikaḷ iruvarukkum naṭuvē ētō caccaravu*
 children both-dat between some quarrel

ērpattirukkīratu
 take place-vp-perf-pr-3ns

'Some quarrel has taken place between both the children.'

piṇ

a) 'behind' (location, spatial, posterior)

179) *kumār katavukkup piṇ niṇṇāṇ*

Kumar door-dat behind stand-pst-3ms

'Kumar stood behind the door.'

b) 'after' (location, temporal, posterity)

180) *cantirakuptarukkup piṇ avaratu maṇṇ pintucārār*

Chandra Gupta-dat after he-gen son Bindusara

mauriyap pēraracai āṇṭār

Maurya empire rule-pst-3hs

'Bindusara ruled the Maurya empire after his father
Chandra Gupta.'

pōl

a) 'like' (comparison)

181) *cīṇā intiyāvaip pōl camayat turaiyilum*
China India-acc like religious field-loc-conj

tattuvat turaiyilum perumaiperru
philosophical field-loc-conj have glory-pst-vp

viḷaṅkiyatu
be-pst-3ns

'China was have glory like India in the fields of religion
and philosophy.'

b) 'as if' (metaphorical extension to 'seem')

182) *taṅkacāmi taṇ maṇaiviṇ pēccai kavaṇikkātavar*
Thangasamy his wife-gen words listen-neg.rp-pro

pōl taṇ aṛai(kku) uḷ cenṛār
as if his room-dat into go-pst-3hs

'Thangasamy went into his room as if he was not
listening to his wife's words.'

mītu

- a) 'on' (location, spatial, static)

- 183) *1989-il catām ucēṇ kuvait nāṭṭiṇ*
 1989-loc Saddham Hussain Kuwait country-eup
mītu paṭaiyeṭuttār
 on wage a war-pst-3hs

'Saddham Hussain waged a war on Kuwait in 1989.'

- b) 'on' (location, spatial, superior)

- 184) *malaiyiṇ mītu kōvil ullatu*
 mountain-eup on temple be.pr-3ns

'There is a temple on the mountain.'

mutal

- a) 'from' (source)

- 185) *vīṭu mutal aluvalakam varai ellāp*
 house from office to all
poruppukaḷaiyum nāṇē kavaṇikkirēṇ
 responsibilities-acc-incl I-emp lookafter-pr-1s

'I look after all the responsibilities from house to office.'

b) 'from' (metaphorical extension- inception)

- 186) *janavari 26 mutal āṭṭō kaṭṭaṇam uyarkiratu*
 January 26 from auto fare increase-pr-3ns

'The auto fare increases from January 26.'

c) 'from' (metaphorical extension –range)

- 187) *ēlai mutal paṇakkārar varai ellōrālum*
 poor from rich to all people-ins-incl

virumpappaṭṭavar kāmarācar

like-inf-pass-pst-rp-pro Kamaraj

'Kamaraj was liked by all the people from poor to rich.'

muṇ

a) 'in front of' (location, spatial, anterior)

- 188) *eṇka! viṭṭ(iṇ)(ku) muṇ vēppamaram oṇru*
 we house-eup-dat in front of neem tree one

irukkiratu

be-pr-3ns

'There is a neem tree in front of our house.'

b) 'before' (location, temporal, antecedent)

- 189) *nāṇ aluvalakatt(iṇ)(ku) varuvataṛku muṇ*
 I office-eup-dat arrive-fut-ger-eup-dat before
iyakkunar vantiruntār
 director come-pst-vp-perf-pst-3hs

'The director had come to the office before I arrived.'

mēl

a) 'with' (location, spatial, static)

- 190) *vikkiramaṇukkuk kuntavaiyiṇ mēl kōpam*
 Vikarama-dat Kundavai-eup with angry
iruntatu
 be-pst-3ns

'Vikarama was angry with Kundavai.'

b) 'on' (location, spatial, superior)

- 191) *mēcaiṇ mītu kaṇiṇi irukkīratu*
 table-eup on computer be-pr-3ns

'There is a computer on the table.'

- c) 'over' (location, spatial, superior) (subject and landmark are separated)

192) *anta viṭṭukku mēl kaḷuku parakkiratu*
that house-dat over eagle fly-pr-3ns

'The eagle flies over that house.'

- d) 'above'/'more than' (metaphorical extension to 'quantity')

193) *kāviri viṭutiyl āyiram pērukku mēl*
Cauvery lodge-loc thousand persons-dat above
taṅkiṇārkaḷ
stay-pst-3hp

'Above thousand persons stayed in Cauvery lodge.'

- e) 'after' (location, temporal, posterity)

194) *avar iravu 12 maṇikku mēl tūṅkiṇār*
he night 12 0' clock-dat after sleep-pst-3hs

'He slept after 12 0' clock in the night.'

varai

- a) 'to' (destination- spatial)

- 195) *cōlap pēraracu kumari mutal imayam*
Chola dynasty Cape Comorine from Himalayas

varai paraviyiruntatu

to spread-pst-vp-perf-pst-3ns

'The Chola dynasty had spread from Cape Comorine to Himalayas.'

- b) 'upto' (metaphorical extension to limit)

- 196) *vimalā aintām vakuppu varai paṭittā!*
Vimala five-ord class upto study-pst-3fs

'Vimala studied upto the fifth class.'

- c) 'to' (destination- temporal)

- 197) *mutal ulakappōr 1914-ām āṇṭu mutal 1918 ām*
first world war 1914-ord year from 1918-ord

āṇṭu varai naṭaipeṇṇatu

year to take place-pst-3ns

'The first world war took place from 1914 to 1918.'

d) 'till' (metaphorical extension to limit)

- 198) *avar iravu 12 maṇi varai tūṅkavillai*
 he night 12 0' clock till sleep-inf-neg

'He didn't sleep till 12 0' clock in the night.'

vākkil

a) 'at about' (location, temporal, approximate)

- 199) *ācīriyar kālai 10 maṇi vākkil*
 teacher forenoon 10 0' clock at about

pallikkuṭattirku varuvār
 school-eup-dat come-fut-3hs

'The teacher will come to the school at about 10 0'clock.'

b) 'in course of' (location, temporal, duration)

- 200) *māṭavaṇ pēccu vākkil taṇakkuk kaṭavuḷ nampikkai*
 Madavan in course of him-dat god faith

illai eṇak kuṟippittār
 no that mention-pst-3hs

'Madavan mentioned in course of his talk that has no faith in god.'

4. 3 Synonymy

If two or more words are related to a single meaning, those words are called as synonyms and the relation between them is called synonymy. The pairs or sets of postpositions having synonymous relationship are dealt with in this section.

4. 3. I Total synonymy

When the synonymous words are interchangeable in all the contexts in which they occur, it results in total synonymy. There are twenty sets of postpositions involving total synonymy, They are: *aṭaṅkalāka, uṭpaṭa; aṭippaṭaiyil, pēril* ²; *aṭuttu* ², *oṭṭi* ², *muṇṇiṭtu*; *aṇmaiyl, arukē, pakkattil; appuṛam, piṛaku; aḷavil* ¹, *vākkil; āṇa, uriya, uḷla; iṇaiyāka, nikarāka; iṭāka, patil, māṛrāka; uṭaṇ* ¹, *kūṭa; ūṭē* ², *valiyē* ²; *etirē, nērē; eṇa* ², *eṇru; ēṛpa, oppa; ēṛra, takunta, ukanta; ottu, pōl; paṛri, kuṛittu; puṛampāka, māṛāka; mūlam, vāyilāka* and *viṭa, kāṭṭilum*. Observe the following examples:

aṭaṅkalāka, uṭpaṭa ‘including’ (inclusion)

201) *talaimai āciriyar aṭaṅkalāka/uṭpaṭa ellā āciriyaṛkaḷum*
head master-acc including all teachers-incl

māṇavarkaliṇ vēlainiṛuttattirku ātaravaḷittaṇar
students-gen strike-eup-dat support-pst-3hp

‘All the teachers including the headmaster extended the support to the students’ strike.’

*aṭippaṭaiyil, pēril*² ‘on the basis of’ (basis)

202) *amaiccarin* *parinturaiyin* *aṭippaṭaiyil/pēril*²

minister-gen recommendation-eup on the basis of

avarukku vēlai koṭukkappaṭṭatu

him-dat job give-inf-pass-pst-3ns

‘The job was given to him on the basis of the
recommendation of the minister.’

*aṭuttu*², *oṭṭi*², *munṇiṭṭu* ‘on account of’ (cause)

203) *nēruvin* *pirantanālai* *aṭuttu*²/*oṭṭi*²/*munṇiṭṭu*

Nehru-gen birthday-acc on account of

ūrvalam naṭaiperratu

process take place-pst-3ns

‘A procession took place on account of Nehru's
birthday.’

aṇmaiyl, arukē, pakkattil ‘close to’ (location, spatial,
approximate)

204) *mētaiyl amaiccarukku(p) aṇmaiyl/arukē/ pakkattil*

stage-loc minister-dat close to

ceyalālar amarntuḷḷār

secretary sit-pst-vp-perf.pr-3hs

‘The secretary is sitting close to the minister.’

appuṛam, piṛaku ‘after’ (location, ‘temporal, posterity)

205) *kōyil nirvākap poṛuppait taṇ*

temple administrative responsibility-acc his

tantaikku appuṛam/piṛaku makaṇ ēṛrukkonṭār

father-dat after

son assume-vp-reff-pst-3hs

‘The son assumed the administrative responsibility of temple after his father.’

aḷavil¹, vākkil ‘at about’ (location, spatial, approximate)

- 206) *eṇkaḷ palliyiṇ āṇṭuviḷā piṇpakal iraṇṭu*
 our school-gen anniversary afternoon two
maṇi(y) aḷaviḷ¹ /vākkil toṭaṇṇkiyatu

0'clock at about start-pst-3ns

‘The anniversary of our school started at about 2 0’
 clock in the afternoon.’

āṇa, uriya, uḷḷa ‘meant for’ (allocation)

- 207) *eṇakku āṇa/uriya/uḷḷa viṭṭai eṇ aṇṇaṇukkuk*
 me-dat meant for house-dat my brother-dat
koṭuttuviṭṭēṇ
 give-pst-vp-def-pst-1s

‘I have given to my elder brother the house meant for
 me.’

iṇaiyāka, nikarāka ‘equal to’ (equal)

- 208) *āṇkaḷukku iṇaiyāka(p) / nikarāka(p) peṇka!*
 males-dat equal to females

tolilturaiyil munṇērivarukirārka!
 professional field-loc progress-pr-3hp

‘Females are progressing in professional field equal to the males.’

īṭāka, patil, mārrāka ‘as a substitute for’ (alternative)

- 209) *tāyḱku īṭāka/patil/mārrāka yāraiṱum*
 mother-dat as a substitute for anyone
koḷḷa muṭiyātu
 have-inf cannot

‘One cannot have anyone as a substitute for mother.’

uṭaṇ¹, kūṭa ‘with’ (associative)

- 210) *kavitā taṇ kaṇavaṇ uṭaṇ/kūṭa ciṇimāvukkuc ceṇrāl*
 Kavita her husband with cinema-dat go-pst-3fs

‘Kavita went to cinema with her husband.’

ūṭē², valiyē² ‘through’ (medium)

211) *jeyakāntaṇ taṇ kataikaḷiṇ ūṭē/valiyē pala*

Jeyakantan his stories-eup through many

cīrtiruttak karuttukaḷai velippaṭuttiyirukkīrār

reformative ideas-acc express-vp-perf-pr-3hs

‘Jeyakantan has expressed many reformative ideas
through his stories.’

etirē, nērē ‘opposite to’ (location, spatial,
anterior)

212) *eṛikaḷ aluvalakattukku etirē/nērē oru maruttuvamaṇai*

our office-dat opposite to a hospital

irukkīratu

be-pr-3ns

‘There is a hospital opposite to our office.’

*eṇa*², *eṇru* ‘exclusively for’ (purpose)

213) *itaḷkaḷukkuṭ talaiyaṇkam eḷutuvataṛku*

journals-dat editorial write-fut-ger-eup-dat

eṇa/eṇru āciriyaṛkaḷ uḷḷaṇar

exclusively for editors be.pr-eup-3hp

‘There are editors exclusively for writing editorials to journals.’

ēṛpa, oppa ‘according to’ (manner)

214) *taṭpa veppa nilaikku(u) ēṛpa /oppa uṇavup*

climatic condition-dat according to food

paḷakkam māṛukiṛatu

habit change-pr-3ns

‘The food habit changes according to the climatic conditions.’

ērra, takunta, ukanta ‘suitable to’ (suitability)

- 215) *makkaḷiṇ viruppattirku(t) ērra/ takunta/ukanta*
 people-gen taste-eup-dat suitable to

tiraippaṭaṅkaḷ tayārikkappaṭukiṇṇaṇa
 movies produce-inf-pass-pr-3np

‘The movies are produced suitable to the tastes of the people.’

ottu, pōl ‘like’ (comparison)

- 216) *inta ērittannīr pālai(p) ottu/pōl irukkīratu*
 this lake water milk-acc like be-pr-3ns

‘The water of this lake is like milk.’

paṛṛi, kuṛittu ‘about’ (topic)

- 217) *ceṇṇaiyil cemmaḷikaḷ paṛṛi(k) / kuṛittu(k)*
 Chennai-loc classical languages about

kalantāyvuk kūṭṭam naṭaiperratu
 consultative meeting take place-pst-3ns

‘A consultative meeting about Classical languages took place in Chennai.’

puṛampāka, māṛāka 'contrary to' (converse)

218) *kumār vaḷakkattirkup puṛampāka/ māṛāka iṇru*

Kumar habit-eup-dat contrary to today

aluvalakattirkut tāmatamāka vantāṇ

office-eup-dat late-adv come-pst-3ms

'Kumar came late to the office today contrary to his habit.'

mūlam, vāyilāka 'through' (medium)

219) *pattirikai(y)(iṇ) mūlam/ vāyilāka ceyti*

newspaper(-eup) through information

aṛintēṇ

come to know-pst-1s

'I came to know the information through the newspaper.'

viṭa, kāṭṭilum 'than' (contrast)

220) *mallikaiyai(k) viṭa/ kāṭṭilum rōjā aḷakāṇatu*

jasmine -acc than rose beautiful-pro

'Rose is beautiful than jasmine.'

4. 3. 2 Near Synonymy

The words which have a common meaning with difference in range of application are near synonyms. The range of application may vary syntactically or semantically. The sets of postpositions which represent near synonymy with syntactic and semantic variations are given below:

4. 3. 2.1 Syntactically varying near synonymy

There are fourteen sets of near synonymous postpositions which occur in mutually exclusively case environment. They are:

aṭaṅkalāka, uṭpaṭa, ulliṭṭa; aḷavil², poruttavarai; āka⁵, poruṭṭu; iruntu, viṭṭu; ūṭē¹, iṭaiyē; eṇa¹, pōla; kaḷintu, pīraku; kāraṇamāka, muṇṇiṭṭu; kurittu, paṛri, toṭarpāka; cārpil, patil; ^{ninṇu, iruntu} tavira, nīṅkalāka; nōkki, pakkam and mutal, iruntu. Observe the following examples:

aṭaṅkalāka, uṭpaṭa, ulliṭṭa ‘including’ (inclusion)

After nominative *aṭaṅkalāka* and *uṭpaṭa*

After accusative *ulliṭṭa*

221)

a) *uttirappiratēcam aṭaṅkalāka/uṭpaṭa inti pēcum*

Uttar Pradesh including Hindi speak-fut-rp

mānilaṅkaliltāṇ intak kaṭcikku ātaravu ullatu

states-loc-emp this party-dat support be.pr-3ns

b) *uttirappiratēcattai ullittā ...*

Uttar Pradesh-acc including

‘There is a support for this party only in Hindi speaking states including Uttar Pradesh.’

aḷavil², poruttavarai ‘as far as’ (extent)

After dative *aḷavil²*

After accusative *poruttavarai*

222)

a) *avar aḷavil² avar ceytatu cari*

his as far as he do-pst-ger correct

b) *avarai(p) poruttavarai ...*

his-acc as far as he

‘As far as he is concerned what he did was correct’

āka⁵, poruṭṭu ‘for’ (extent)

After dative *āka*

After oblique *poruṭṭu*

223)

a) *āciriyaṛ eṇakk(u) āka⁵ inta utaviyaic ceytār*

teacher I-dat for this help-acc do-pst-3hs

b) *ācīriyar eṇ poruṭṭu ...*

teacher I-obl

‘The teacher did the help for me.’

iruntu, viṭṭu ‘from’ (source)

After locative *iruntu*

After accusative *viṭṭu*

224)

a) *cōmanātaṇ kallūriyil iruntu ōyvupeṇṇut taṇ*

Somanathan College-loc from retire-pp his

contak kirāmattukkup pōyviṭṭār

native village-dat go-def-pst-3hs

b) *cōmanātaṇ kallūriyai viṭṭu ...*

Somanathan College-acc from

‘Somanathan left for his native place after retiring from the college.’

c) *tañcāvūril iruntu ...*

Thanjavur-loc from

‘The train that started from Thanjavur derailed near Kumbakonam.’

*ūtē*¹, *ītaiyē* ‘amidst’ (location, spatial, middle)

After oblique *ūtē*

After dative *ītaiyē*

225) a) *makkaḷiṇ* *ūtē* *vatantikaḷ*

people-eup amidst rumours

parappappaṭṭaṇa

spread-inf-pass-pst-3np

b) *makkaḷukku* *ītaiyē* ...

people-dat amidst

‘Rumours were spread amidst people.’

*eṇa*¹, *pōla* ‘like’ (comparison)

After nominative *eṇa*

After accusative *pōla*

226)

a) *kamalāviṇ* *pēccu* *tēṇ* *eṇa* *iṇittatu*

Kamala-gen speech honey like sweet-pst-3ns

b) *kamalāviṇ* *pēccu* *tēṇaip* *pōla* ...

Kamala-gen speech honey-acc like

‘Kamala’s speech was like honey’

kalintu, pīraku ‘after’ (location, temporal, posterity)

After nominative *kalintu*

After dative *pīraku*

227)

a) *vaḷarmati oru vāram kalintu aluvalakattirku*

Valarmathi a week after office-eup-dat

vantā!

come-pst-3fs

b) *vaḷarmati oru vārattirku(p) pīraku...*

Valarmathi a week-eup-dat after

‘Valarmathi came to the office after one week.’

kāraṇamāka, munṇiṭṭu ‘due to’ (cause)

After oblique *kāraṇamāka*

After accusative *munṇiṭṭu*

228)

a) *māṇavarkaḷiṇ pōrāṭṭattiṇ kāraṇamākak kallūrikku*

students-gen agitation-eup due to college-dat

viṭumurai arivikkappaṭṭatu

holiday announce-inf-pass-pst-3ns

b) *māṇavarkaḷiṇ pōrāṭṭai muṇṇiṭṭu ...*

students-gen agitation-acc due to

‘Holiday was announced to the college due to the students agitation.’

kuṛittu, parri, toṭarpāka ‘about’ (topical)

After nominative *toṭarpāka*

After accusative *kuṛittu* and *parri*

229)

a) *amaitiyāṇa muṛaiyil pōrāṭṭam naṭattuvatu*

peaceful manner-loc agitation organize-fut-ger

toṭarpākak kalantu pēciṇārka!

about discuss-pst-3hp

b) *amaitiyāṇa muṛaiyil pōrāṭṭam naṭattuvatai(k)(p)*

peaceful manner-loc agitation organize-fut-ger

kuṛittu/parri...

about

‘They discussed about organizing an agitation in a peaceful manner.’

cārpil, patil 'on behalf of' (alternative)

After oblique *cārpil*

After dative *patil*

230)

- a) *piratamarin cārpil avaratu ceyalar*
 Prime Minister-eup on behalf of his-gen secretary

mānāṭṭil kalantukoṇṭār
 conference-loc participate-pst-3hs

- b) *piratamarukkup patil ...*

Prime Minister-dat on behalf of

'On behalf of the Prime Minister, his secretary
 participated in the conference.'

tavira, nīṅkalāka 'except' (exceptive)

After nominative *nīṅkalāka*

After accusative *tavira*

231)

- a) *kāṣmīr nīṅkalāka intiyā muḷumaikkum*
 Kashmir except India entire-dat-incl

intac caṭṭam poruntum
 this law be applicable-fut.3ns

- b) *āluṅkaṭciyait* *tavira ...*
 ruling party-acc except

‘This law will be applicable to the entire India except
 Kashmir.’

niṇṇu, iruntu ‘from’ (source)

After oblique *niṇṇu*

After locative *iruntu*

232)

- a) *tañcāvūriṇ* (n)*inṇu* *puṛappaṭṭa* *rayil*

Thanjavur-eup from start-pst-rp rayil

kumpakōṇam *arukē* *taṭampuraṇṭatu*

Kumbakonam near derail-pst-3ns

- b) *tañcāvūril* *iruntu ...*

Thanjavur-loc from

‘The train that started from Thanjavur derailed near
 Kumbakonam.’

nōkki, pakkam ‘towards’ (Direction)

After oblique *pakkam*

After accusative *nōkki*

233)

- a) *avaḷ* *uṭaiya* *kōpam* *kuḷaṇṭaiyiṇ* *pakkam* *tirumpiyatu*

her of anger child-eup towards turn-pst-3ns

b) *avaḷ uṭaiya kōpam kuḷanṭaiyai nōkki...*

her of anger child-acc towards

‘Her anger turned towards the child.’

mutal, iruntu ‘from’ (source)

After nominative *mutal*

After locative *iruntu*

234)

a) *camaiyal erivāyu aṭutta mātam mutal vilai*

cooking gas next month from cost

uyarkīratu

increase-pr-3ns

b) *camaiyal erivāyu aṭutta mātattil iruntu ...*

cooking gas next month-loc from

‘The cost of cooking gas increases from next month.’

4. 3. 2. 2 Semantically varying near synonymy

There are five sets of near synonymous postpositions which show variation of occurrence across different semantic contexts. They are: *aṛa*, *iṇṇi*; *iṭam*, *pāl*; *iṭaiyē*, *uḷ*; *etirāka*, *puṛampāka*, *māṛāka* and *nōkki*, *mukamāka*; Observe the following examples:

aṛa, *iṇṇi* ‘without’ (exceptive)

a) With abstract nouns (both *aṛa* and *iṇṇi*)

235) *oricā māṇavarkaḷ tamīlaip piḷai aṛa/iṇṇi*
Orissa students Tamil-acc mistake without

pēcavum eḷutavum payirci peṇṇaṇar
speak-inf-conj write-inf-conj take training-pst-3hp

‘Orissa students got training to speak and write Tamil without mistakes.’

b) With concrete nouns (only *iṇṇi*)

236) *payaṇac ciṭṭu *aṛa/iṇṇi rāmēcuvaram vanta*
travel ticket without Rameswaram come-pst-rp
500 pēr maturai rayil nilaiyattil
500 persons Madurai railway station-loc
piṭipattāṇar
be caught-pst-3hp

‘Five hundred persons who came to Rameswaram without ticket were caught in Madurai railway station.’

iṭam, pāl 'on' (location, spatial, static)

a) With human nouns (both *iṭam* and *pāl*)

237) *eṇakku uṇ iṭam/pāl muḷu nampikkai irukkīratu*
 me-dat you on full faith be-pr-3ns
 'I have full faith in you.'

b) With other nouns (only *pāl*)

238) *avar tamiliṇ *iṭam/pāl mikunta iṭupāṭu*
 he Tamil-eup on so much of interest
koṇṭavar
 have-pst-rp-pro
 'He is a person who had so much of interest in Tamil.'

iṭaiyē, uḷ 'between' (location, spatial, middle)

a) Persons (both *iṭaiyē* and *uḷ*)

239) *kaṇavaṇ maṇaivikk(u) iṭaiyē/uḷ takarāṇu*
 husband wife-dat between quarrel
naṭantatu
 take place-pst-3ns

'A quarrel took place between the husband and wife.'

b) Places (only *ītaiyē*)

240) *ceṇṇai maicūr ītaiyē/*uḷ iraṇṭu toṭarvaṇṭikaḷ*
Chennai Mysore in between two trains

viṭappattullaṇa

be run-inf-pass-vp-perf-3ns

‘Two trains are being run in between Chennai and Mysore.’

etirāka, puṇampāka, māṇāka ‘against’ (converse)

a) With abstract nouns (all the three forms *etirāka*,
puṇampāka and *māṇāka*)

241) *tantaiyiṇ viruppattirku etirāka/ puṇampāka/ māṇāka*

father-gen desire-eup-dat against

makaṇ velinātu ceṇṇāṇ

sun abroad go-pst-3ms

‘The son went abroad against the desire of his father.’

b) with concrete nouns (only *etirāka*)

242) *intiyāvukku etirāka/*puṛampāka/*māṛāka(p) pākistān*

India-dat against Pakistan

vilaiyāṭiyatu

play-pst-3ns

‘Pakistan played against India.’

nōkki, mukamāka ‘towards’ (direction)

a) With nouns specifying direction (both *nōkki* and *mukamāka*)

243) *tamiṇnāṭṭil ārukaḷ aṇaittum kiḷakku*

Tamilnadu-loc rivers all east

nōkki/mukamāka oṭukiṇṇaṇa

towards flow-pr-3np

‘All the rivers in Tamilnadu flow towards the east.’

b) With all other nouns (only *nōkki*)

244) *tamiṇnāṭṭil ārukaḷ aṇaittum vaṅkāḷa virikuṭāvai*

Tamilnadu-loc rivers all Pay of Bengal

*nōkki/*mukamāka oṭukiṇṇaṇa*

towards flow-pr-3np

‘All the rivers in Tamilnadu flow towards the east.’

4. 3. 3 Partial synonymy

Partial synonymy happens when a polysemous word is synonymous with another word with reference to one of its meanings. There are eight sets of partially synonymous. They are:

*aṭiyil, kīl; aṭuttu*¹, *oṭṭi*¹; *aṭuttu*¹, *piṛaku*; *appāl, piṛaku*; *iṭaiyē, naṭuvē; etirē, muṇ(ṇ)(āl)* and *piṛaku, piṇ; piṛaku, mēl*. Observe the following examples:

aṭiyil, kīl

a) ‘under’ (location, spatial, inferior) (both *aṭiyil* and *kīl*)

245) 1905 -āṁ āṇṭu pūmikkuk(*k*) *aṭiyil/kīl* 300 aṭi ālattil
1905-ord year earth-dat under 300 feet depth-loc

ōr ēriyaik kaṇṭupiṭittārka!

a lake-acc find out-pst-3hp

‘They found out a lake under the earth at a depth of 300 feet.’

b) ‘below’ (metaphorical extension to ‘quantity’) (only *kīl*)

246) *potut tērvil* 35 *matippeṇṇukku(k)* **aṭiyil/kīl*
public examination-loc 35 mark-dat below

peṇṇavarka! tēccipeṇṇamāṭṭārka!

get-pst-rp-pro get pass-inf-fut.neg-3hp

‘Those who have got below 35 marks in public examination will not get pass.’

c) ‘under’ (metaphorical extension to hierarchy) (only *kīl*)

247) 1919 - ām āṇṭu pāñcālaṅ kuṛicci rāṇuva āṭciyiṇ
1919-ord year Panjalankurichi military rule-eup

*aṭiyil/*kīl* vantatu

under come-pst-3ns

‘Panjalankurichi was under military rule on 1919.’

*aṭuttu*¹, *oṭṭi*¹

a) ‘adjacent to’ (location, spatial, proximate)
(both *aṭuttu*¹ and *oṭṭi*¹)

248) tirucciyai aṭuttu¹(t)/oṭṭi¹(t) tiruvāṇaikkā uḷḷatu
Trichy-acc adjacent to Thiruvanaikka be.pr-3ns

‘Thiruvanaikka is adjacent to Trichy.’

b) ‘next to’/ ‘after’ (location, temporal, posterity) (only *aṭuttu*¹)

249) maicūrai aṭuttu¹/*oṭṭi¹ maṇṭiyaviltāṇ

Mysore-acc next to Mandya-loc-emp

pēruntu nīrkum

bus stop-fut.3ns

‘The bus will stop only at Mandya next to Mysore.’

aṭuttu¹, piṛaku

- a) 'after' (location, temporal, posterity) (both *aṭuttu¹* and *piṛaku*)

250) *aṇṇāvuṅku(p) aṭuttu¹/piṛaku karuṇāṇiti*

Anna-dat after Karunanidhi

mutalamaiccar āṇār

Chief Minister become-pst-3hs

'Karunanidhi became Chief Minister after Anna.'

- b) 'next to' (location, spatial, proximate) (only *aṭuttu¹*)

251) *kallūriṅku(p) aṭuttu/*piṛaku viṭuti ullatu*

college-dat next to hostel be.pr-3ns

'The hostel is situated next to the college.'

appāl, piṛaku

- a) 'after' (location, temporal, posterity) (both *appāl* and *piṛaku*)

252) *tiraippaṭattil iṭaivēḷaiṅku appāl/piṛaku*

film-eup-loc interval-dat after

viruviruppu kūṭiyatu

become exciting-pst-3ns

'After the interval, the film became exciting.'

- b) ‘after’ (location, spatial, proximate) (only *appāl*)

253) *ārrukku appāl/ *pīraku oru kirāmam ullatu*

river-dat after a village be.pr-3ns

‘There is a village after the river.’

iṭaiyē, naṭuvē

- a) ‘between’ (metaphorical extension - between two persons)
(both *iṭaiyē* and *naṭuvē*)

254) *kōvalaṇukkum mātavikkum iṭaiyē/naṭuvē*

Kovalan-dat-conj Madavi-dat-conj between

cīru ūṭal ēṇpattatu

small clash happen-pst-3ns

‘There happened quarrel between kamala and vimala.’

- b) ‘In the middle of’ (location, spatial, middle) (only *naṭuvē*)

255) *mālikaiyiṇ *iṭaiyē/naṭuvē murukaṇ kōvil*

bungalow-eup in the middle of Murugan temple

amaintullatu

be situated-3ns

‘There is a Murugan temple situated in the middle of the bungalow.’

etirē, muṇ(ṇ)(āl)

- a) ‘in front of’ (location, spatial, anterior) (both *etirē* and *muṇ*)

256) *ācīriyarukku etirē/muṇ(ṇ)(āl) māṇavarkaḷ*

teacher-dat in front of students-dat

niṇṇuṇṇiruntanar

stand-pst-vp-prog-pst-3hp

‘The students were standing in front of the teacher.’

- b) before (location, temporal, antecedent) (only *muṇ*)

257) *avaḷukku muṇ/*etirē avan vīṭṭirku vantucēmtāṇ*

she -dat before he home-dat arrive-pst-3ms

‘He arrived home before her.’

piṛaku, piṇ

- a) ‘after’ (location, temporal, posterity) (both *piṛaku* and *piṇ*)

258) *ilaṅkaiyil vimāṇatākkutalukkup piṛaku/piṇ*

Sri Lanka-loc air attack-dat after

pātukāppu palappaṭuttpattatu

protection strengthen-inf-pass-pst-3ns

‘After the air attack, the protection was strengthened in Sri Lanka.’

- b) ‘behind’ (location, spatial, posterior) (only *piṇ*)

259) *kōvilukkup *piṛaku/piṇ oru kalyāṇa maṇṭapam*
 temple-dat behind a marriage hall

irukkīratu

be situated-pr-3ns

‘There is a marriage hall situated behind the temple.’

piṛaku, mēl

- a) ‘after’ (location, temporal, posterity) (both *piṛaku* and *mēl*)

260) *mālai 4 maṇikku(p) piṛaku/mēl kūṭṭam*
 evening 4 O’ clock-dat after meeting

naṭaiperratu

take place-pst-3ns

‘The meeting was took place after 4 O’ clock.’

- b) ‘after’ (location, spatial, superior) (only *mēl*)

261) *viṭṭukku *piṛaku/mēl paṭṭam paṛakkīratu*
 house-dat over kite fly-pr-3ns

‘A kite flies over the house.’

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

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The study on 'Postpositions in Modern Tamil' has been reported in the preceding four chapters. In chapter 1, an overview of postpositions, previous studies on Tamil postpositions by traditional grammarians, missionary grammarians and modern linguists, the purpose of the present study and the methodology adopted for the study have been dealt with. A morphological classification of postpositions, formal variants of postpositions and the process of grammaticalization involved in the evolution of postpositions have been discussed in chapter 2. In chapter 3, a syntactic classification of postpositions and the syntactic tests used for testing the separability or inseparability of the postpositions from the preceding noun phrase have been reported. A semantic classification of postpositions and an analysis in terms of multiple meaning (homonymy and polysemy) and synonymy (total, near and partial) have been presented in chapter 4. The findings relating to the morphological, syntactic and semantic analysis of Tamil postpositions are interpreted and discussed in this chapter.

A limited number of nominal and verbal forms with particular inflectional and derivational changes are involved in the formation of postpositions. Of the 100 postpositions included in the study (see Appendix 1), 45 are nominal forms,

40 are verbal forms and 15 are adverbial forms derived from a nominal base. Among the nominal forms, 34 are base forms, 2 are dative and 9 are locative. The verbal forms include a single base form, 12 infinitives, 19 adverbial participles and 8 adjectival participles. All the 15 adverbial forms are derived by adding the adverbial suffix – *āka* to a nominal base (see Appendix 2). The nominal base forms *aṇṇu* ‘on’, *kaṇ* ‘in’, *kārum* ‘to’, *tōrum* ‘on ... every’, *paṭi* ‘as per’, *pāl* ‘to’, *piraku* ‘after’ and dative forms *aḷaviṇku* ‘to the extent of’ and *pāṭṭiṇku* ‘unmindful of’ do not have any formal variant. Similarly, among the verbal forms, infinitives *aṇa* ‘without’, *āka* ‘as’, *āra* ‘to the full of’, *eṇa* ‘exclusively for’, *ēṇpa* ‘in accordance with’, *oppa* ‘as’, *kūṭa* ‘with’, *cūḷa* ‘accompanied by’ and *viṭa* ‘than’, adverbial participles *iruntu* ‘from’, *eṇṇu* ‘exclusively for’, *koṇṭu* ‘with’, *toṭṭu* ‘since’, *niṇṇu* ‘from’, *poṇṭtu* ‘depending upon’, *muṇṇiṭtu* ‘on account of’ and *viṭtu* ‘from’ do not have any formal variant. The other forms have phonological and morphological variants through different kinds of inflections and derivations in a restricted manner without any change in meaning (see Appendix 3). All these forms have undergone grammaticalization chiefly through the processes of desemanticization (loss in meaning content), extension (use in new contexts) and decategorialization (loss in morphosyntactic properties) and serve as postpositions.

Postpositions have been syntactically classified into primary and secondary ones on the basis of the form of the preceding noun phrase. 23 postpositions, which follow a nominative noun phrase and 25 postpositions, which follow oblique noun phrase with no case marker in between are

primary postpositions. 17 postpositions, which follow accusative noun phrase and 37 postpositions, which follow dative noun phrase are secondary postpositions. 4 postpositions (*aḷavil* 'at about', *āka* 'as', *eṇa* 'like' and *valiyē* 'via') among those which occur after nominative noun phrase, are found to occur also after different other noun phrases but with difference in meaning. *aḷavil* and *valiyē* occur after oblique noun phrase respectively in the meanings 'as far as' and 'through'. *āka* and *eṇa* occur after dative noun phrase respectively in the meanings 'for' and 'exclusively for'. Similarly, *mēl* gives the meaning 'on' after oblique noun phrase and 'over' after dative noun phrase and it is a primary postposition in the former meaning and a secondary postposition in the latter. 3 postpositions (*aṭuttu* 'next to', *aṇṇi* 'except' and *iruntu* 'from'), which may be considered as secondary postpositions, are found to occur after more than one casual noun phrases with no change in meaning (see Appendix 4). The nominative, oblique, accusative and dative forms of noun phrases that precede a postposition are devoid of their respective functions. The postpositional phrase, which includes a noun phrase and a postposition, is syntactically a part of a larger noun phrase, adjective phrase, or adverb phrase. The relativizability and coordination tests broadly testify the validity of the classification of postpositions into primary and secondary classes as well as the unitary nature of the postpositional phrase.

A large number of postpositions are subsumed under the semantic class 'location', which is subclassified into 'spatial' and 'temporal'. The semantic classes such as 'distributive',

‘repetitive’, ‘status’, ‘reflexive’, ‘instrument’, ‘fullness’ and ‘pace oneself’ have only one postposition under each. The number of postpositions under other classes range from 2 to 5 (see Appendix 5). However, there is a possibility of several obsolete (*vayin* ‘with’ -location), borrowed (*nimittam* ‘due to’ - cause) and dialectal (*iṭṭu* ‘with’- instrument) forms, which have not been considered for this study, being subsumed under different classes. There are 12 forms of postpositions, which are homonymous participating in different semantic classes ranging from 2 to 6 (see Appendix 6). Polysemy among postpositions is quite prevalent and 17 postpositions are found to have related senses ranging from 2 to 5 (see Appendix 7). Synonymy of different dimensions, total, near and partial, is found among postpositions. There are 20 sets of total synonyms (see Appendix 8), 19 sets of near synonyms (14 sets syntactically varying and 5 sets semantically varying) (see Appendix 9), and 8 sets of partial synonyms (see Appendix 10). The above semantic facts about postpositions form a strong basis for establishing postpositions as a distinct grammatical category within the case system of Tamil.

The diachronic and synchronic (morphology, syntax and semantics) aspects of postpositions have been analyzed in detail and reported in this study. The findings of this study are expected to be useful in the fields of language pedagogy, lexicography, translation and natural language processing. It would be further enriching if the cognitive and pragmatic aspects of postpositions are taken up for future research.

APPENDIX 1

List of Postpositions

APPENDIX 1
List of Postpositions

1.	<i>aṭaṅkalāka</i>	‘including’
2.	<i>aṭippaṭaiyil</i>	‘on the basis of’
3.	<i>aṭiyāka</i>	‘out of’
4.	<i>aṭiyil</i>	‘below’
5.	<i>aṭiyerri</i>	‘following’
6.	<i>aṭuttu</i>	‘next to’
7.	<i>aṇmaiyl</i>	‘near’
8.	<i>appāl</i>	‘away’
9.	<i>appuram</i>	‘after’
10.	<i>arukē</i>	‘near’
11.	<i>aḷavil</i>	‘at about’
12.	<i>aḷavirku</i>	‘to the extent of’
13.	<i>ara</i>	‘without’
14.	<i>aṇri</i>	‘except’
15.	<i>aṇru</i>	‘on’
16.	<i>āka</i>	‘as’
17.	<i>āra</i>	‘to the full of’
18.	<i>āṇa</i>	‘meant for’
19.	<i>iṭam</i>	‘with’
20.	<i>iṭaiyē</i>	‘amidst’
21.	<i>iṇaiyāka</i>	‘equal to’
22.	<i>iruntu</i>	‘from’
23.	<i>iṇri</i>	‘without’
24.	<i>iṭāka</i>	‘as a substitute for’

25.	<i>īrāka</i>	‘to’
26.	<i>ukanta</i>	‘suitable to’
27.	<i>uṭpaṭa</i>	‘including’
28.	<i>uṭaṇ</i>	‘with’
29.	<i>uṭaiya</i>	‘of’
30.	<i>uriya</i>	‘meant for’
31.	<i>uḷ</i>	‘inside’
32.	<i>uḷḷa</i>	‘meant for’
33.	<i>uḷḷitta</i>	‘including’
34.	<i>ūṭē</i>	‘through’
35.	<i>etirāka</i>	‘against’
36.	<i>etirē</i>	‘opposite to’
37.	<i>eṇa</i>	‘exclusively for’
38.	<i>eṇru</i>	‘exclusively for’
39.	<i>ēṛpa</i>	‘in accordance with’
40.	<i>ēṛra</i>	‘suitable to’
41.	<i>oṭṭi</i>	‘near’
42.	<i>ottu</i>	‘in line with’
43.	<i>oppa</i>	‘as’
44.	<i>kaṇ</i>	‘in’
45.	<i>kaḷintu</i>	‘after’
46.	<i>kāṭṭilum</i>	‘than’
47.	<i>kāraṇamāka</i>	‘due to’
48.	<i>kārum</i>	‘to’
49.	<i>kīḷ</i>	‘under’
50.	<i>kuṛittu</i>	‘about’
51.	<i>kuṛukkē</i>	‘across’

52.	<i>kūṭa</i>	‘with’
53.	<i>koṇṭu</i>	‘with’
54.	<i>cārpil</i>	‘on behalf of’
55.	<i>curri</i>	‘around’
56.	<i>cūla</i>	‘accompanied by’
57.	<i>takka</i>	‘suitable to’
58.	<i>tavira</i>	‘except’
59.	<i>toṭṭu</i>	‘since’
60.	<i>toṭarpāka</i>	‘relating to’
61.	<i>tōrum</i>	‘on’ with the sense of ‘every’
62.	<i>naṭuvē</i>	‘in the middle of’
63.	<i>nikarāka</i>	‘equal to’
64.	<i>ninru</i>	‘from’
65.	<i>nīṅkalāka</i>	‘except’
66.	<i>neṭuka</i>	‘all along’
67.	<i>nērē</i>	‘in front of’
68.	<i>nōkki</i>	‘towards’
69.	<i>pakkattil</i>	‘near’
70.	<i>pakkam</i>	‘towards’
71.	<i>paṭi</i>	‘as per’
72.	<i>patil</i>	‘instead of’
73.	<i>parri</i>	‘about’
74.	<i>pāṭṭirku</i>	‘unmindful of’ (external circumstances)
75.	<i>pāl</i>	‘to’
76.	<i>piraku</i>	‘after’
77.	<i>piṇ</i>	‘behind’
78.	<i>purampāka</i>	‘against’

79.	<i>pēril</i>	‘on’
80.	<i>poruṭṭu</i>	‘for the sake of’
81.	<i>poruttu</i>	‘depending upon’
82.	<i>poruttavarai</i>	‘as far as’
83.	<i>pōtu</i>	‘during’
84.	<i>pōl</i>	‘like’
85.	<i>mārrāka</i>	‘as a substitute for’
86.	<i>mārāka</i>	‘against’
87.	<i>mītu</i>	‘on’
88.	<i>mukamāka</i>	‘towards’
89.	<i>mutal</i>	‘from’
90.	<i>muṇ</i>	‘before’
91.	<i>munṇiṭṭu</i>	‘on account of’
92.	<i>mūlam</i>	‘through’
93.	<i>mēl</i>	‘on’
94.	<i>varai</i>	‘from’
95.	<i>valiyē</i>	‘through’
96.	<i>vākkil</i>	‘at about’
97.	<i>vāyilāka</i>	‘through’
98.	<i>viṭa</i>	‘than’
99.	<i>viṭṭu</i>	‘from’
100.	<i>veliyē</i>	‘outside’

APPENDIX 2

Postpositions - Morphologically classified

APPENDIX 2

Postpositions - Morphologically classified

1. Nominal forms

a) Base forms

1. <i>aruku(ē)</i>	‘near’
2. <i>appāl</i>	‘away’
3. <i>appuṛam</i>	‘after’
4. <i>aṇṇu</i>	‘on’
5. <i>iṭam</i>	‘with’
6. <i>iṭai(y)(ē)</i>	‘amidst’
7. <i>uṭaṇ</i>	‘with’
8. <i>uḷ</i>	‘inside’
9. <i>ūtē</i>	‘through’
10. <i>eṭir(ē)</i>	‘opposite to’
11. <i>kaṇ</i>	‘in’
12. <i>kāṛum</i>	‘to’
13. <i>kīḷ</i>	‘under’
14. <i>kuṛukku(ē)</i>	‘across’
15. <i>tōṛum</i>	‘on’ (with the sense of ‘every’)
16. <i>naṭu(v)(ē)</i>	‘in the middle of’
17. <i>nēr(ē)</i>	‘in front of’
18. <i>pakkam</i>	‘towards’
19. <i>paṭi</i>	‘as per’

20. <i>patil</i>	‘instead of’
21. <i>pāl</i>	‘to’
22. <i>piṛaku</i>	‘after’
23. <i>piṇ</i>	‘behind’
24. <i>poruṭṭu</i>	‘for the sake of’
25. <i>poruttavarai</i>	‘as far as’
26. <i>pōtu</i>	‘during’
27. <i>mītu</i>	‘on’
28. <i>mutal</i>	‘from’
29. <i>muṇ</i>	‘before’
30. <i>mūlam</i>	‘through’
31. <i>mēl</i>	‘on’
32. <i>varai</i>	‘until’
33. <i>vaḷi(y)(ē)</i>	‘through’
34. <i>veḷi(y)(ē)</i>	‘outside’

b) Dative forms

1. <i>aḷaviṛku</i>	‘to the extent of’
2. <i>pāṭṭiṛku</i>	‘unmindful of’ (external circumstances)

c) Locative forms

1. <i>aṭippaṭaiyil</i>	‘on the basis of’
2. <i>aṭiyil</i>	‘below’
3. <i>aṇmaiyl</i>	‘near’
4. <i>aḷavil</i>	‘at about’
5. <i>kāṭṭilum*</i>	‘than’

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|----|------------------|----------------|
| 6. | <i>cārpil</i> | 'on behalf of' |
| 7. | <i>pakkattil</i> | 'near' |
| 8. | <i>pēril</i> | 'on' |
| 9. | <i>vākkil</i> | 'at about' |

2. Verbal forms

a) Base forms

<i>pōl</i>	'like'
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b) Infinitive forms

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. | <i>aṛa</i> | 'without' |
| 2. | <i>āka</i> | 'as' |
| 3. | <i>āra</i> | 'to the full of' |
| 4. | <i>uṭpaṭa</i> | 'including' |
| 5. | <i>eṇa</i> | 'exclusively for' |
| 6. | <i>ēṛpa</i> | 'in accordance with' |
| 7. | <i>oppa</i> | 'as' |
| 8. | <i>kūṭa</i> | 'with' |
| 9. | <i>cūla</i> | 'accompanied by' |
| 10. | <i>tavira</i> | 'except' |
| 11. | <i>neṭuka</i> | 'all along' |
| 12. | <i>viṭa</i> | 'than' |

c) Adverbial participle forms

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. | <i>aṭiyorri</i> | ‘following’ |
| 2. | <i>aṭuttu</i> | ‘next to’ |
| 3. | <i>aṇri</i> | ‘except’ |
| 4. | <i>iruntu</i> | ‘from’ |
| 5. | <i>iṇri</i> | ‘without’ |
| 6. | <i>eṇru</i> | ‘exclusively for’ |
| 7. | <i>oṭṭi</i> | ‘near’ |
| 8. | <i>ottu</i> | ‘in line with’ |
| 9. | <i>kalintu</i> | ‘after’ |
| 10. | <i>kurittu</i> | ‘about’ |
| 11. | <i>koṇṭu</i> | ‘with’ |
| 12. | <i>curri</i> | ‘around’ |
| 13. | <i>toṭṭu</i> | ‘since’ |
| 14. | <i>ninru</i> | ‘from’ |
| 15. | <i>nōkki</i> | ‘towards’ |
| 16. | <i>parri</i> | ‘about’ |
| 17. | <i>poruttu</i> | ‘depending upon’ |
| 18. | <i>munṇiṭṭu</i> | ‘on account of’ |
| 19. | <i>viṭṭu</i> | ‘from’ |

d) Adjectival participle forms

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | <i>āṇa</i> | ‘meant for’ |
| 2. | <i>ukanta</i> | ‘suitable to’ |
| 3. | <i>uṭaiya</i> | ‘of’ |
| 4. | <i>uriya</i> | ‘meant for’ |

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|----|----------------|---------------|
| 5. | <i>uḷḷa</i> | ‘meant for’ |
| 6. | <i>uḷḷitta</i> | ‘including’ |
| 7. | <i>ērra</i> | ‘suitable to’ |
| 8. | <i>takka</i> | ‘suitable to’ |

3. Derived adverbial forms

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | <i>aṭaṇkalāka</i> | ‘including’ |
| 2. | <i>aṭiyāka</i> | ‘out of’ |
| 3. | <i>iṇaiyāka</i> | ‘equal to’ |
| 4. | <i>īṭāka</i> | ‘as a substitute for’ |
| 5. | <i>īrāka</i> | ‘to’ |
| 6. | <i>etirāka</i> | ‘against’ |
| 7. | <i>kāraṇamāka</i> | ‘due to’ |
| 8. | <i>toṭarpāka</i> | ‘relating to’ |
| 9. | <i>nikarāka</i> | ‘equal to’ |
| 10. | <i>nīṇkalāka</i> | ‘except’ |
| 11. | <i>puṇampāka</i> | ‘against’ |
| 12. | <i>māṇṇrāka</i> | ‘as a substitute for’ |
| 13. | <i>māṇrāka</i> | ‘against’ |
| 14. | <i>mukamāka</i> | ‘towards’ |
| 15. | <i>vāyilāka</i> | ‘through’ |

APPENDIX 3

Formal variants of postpositions

APPENDIX 3

Formal variants of postpositions

1. Phonological variants

a) Addition of euphonic suffix - *ē*

(i) Base forms

<i>uṭaṇ</i>	<i>uṭaṇē</i>	‘with’
<i>uḷ</i>	<i>uḷlē</i>	‘within’
<i>kīḷ</i>	<i>kīḷē</i>	‘under’
<i>piṇ</i>	<i>piṇṇē</i>	‘behind’
<i>pōḷ</i>	<i>pōlē</i>	‘like’
<i>muṇ</i>	<i>muṇṇē</i>	‘before’
<i>mēḷ</i>	<i>mēlē</i>	‘on’

(ii) Locative forms

<i>aṭippaṭaiyil</i>	<i>aṭippaṭaiyilē</i>	‘on the basis of’
<i>aṭiyil</i>	<i>aṭiyilē</i>	‘below’
<i>aṇmaiyl</i>	<i>aṇmaiylē</i>	‘near’
<i>aḷavil</i>	<i>aḷavilē</i>	‘at about’
<i>cārpil</i>	<i>cārpilē</i>	‘on behalf of’
<i>pakkattil</i>	<i>pakkattilē</i>	‘near’
<i>pēril</i>	<i>pērilē</i>	‘on’
<i>vākkil</i>	<i>vākkilē</i>	‘at about’

b) Variation between the two forms of adverbial suffix *-āka* and *-āy*.

<i>aṭaṅkalāka</i>	<i>aṭaṅkalāy</i>	‘including’
<i>aṭiyāka</i>	<i>aṭiyāy</i>	‘out of’
<i>iṇaiyāka</i>	<i>iṇaiyāy</i>	‘equal to’
<i>īṭāka</i>	<i>īṭāy</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>īrāka</i>	<i>īrāy</i>	‘to’
<i>etirāka</i>	<i>etirāy</i>	‘against’
<i>kāraṇamāka</i>	<i>kāraṇamāy</i>	‘due to’
<i>toṭarpāka</i>	<i>toṭarpāy</i>	‘relating to’
<i>nīṅkalāka</i>	<i>nīṅkalāy</i>	‘except’
<i>puṇampāka</i>	<i>puṇampāy</i>	‘against’
<i>māṇṇāka</i>	<i>māṇṇāy</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>māṇāka</i>	<i>māṇāy</i>	‘against’
<i>mukamāka</i>	<i>mukamāy</i>	‘towards’
<i>vāyilāka</i>	<i>vāyilāy</i>	‘through’

c) Phonetic reduction

The postpositions *pōtu* ‘during’ is the reduced form of *pōltu* with loss of the sound *-l-*. Similarly, the locative form of postposition *pēril* ‘on’ is a reduced form of *peyaril* with the loss of *-ya-* and lengthening of *-e-* as *-ē-*.

d) Consonant doubling

The postposition *neṭuka* 'all through' has an alternant form *neṭukka* where the consonant *-k-* gets doubled.

2. Morphological variants

a) Nominal forms

(i) Instrumental noun

<i>piṇ</i>	<i>piṇṇāl</i>	'behind'
<i>muṇ</i>	<i>muṇṇāl</i>	'before'

(ii) Dative noun

<i>poṛuttavarai</i>	<i>poṛuttavaraikkum</i>	'as far as'
<i>varai</i>	<i>varaikkum</i>	'until'

The all inclusive suffix *-um* is attached to the dative case marker obligatorily in the above postpositions.

(iii) Locative noun

<i>aruku(ē)</i>	<i>arukil</i>	'near'
<i>iṭam</i>	<i>iṭāṭṭil</i>	'with'
<i>iṭai(y)(ē)</i>	<i>iṭaiyil</i>	'amidst'
<i>etir(ē)</i>	<i>etiril</i>	'opposite to'
<i>kuṛukku(ē)</i>	<i>kuṛukkil</i>	'across'

<i>naṭu(v)(ē)</i>	<i>naṭuvil</i>	‘in the middle of’
<i>poṟuttavarai</i>	<i>poṟuttavaraiyil(um)</i>	‘as far as’
<i>mītu</i>	<i>mītil</i>	‘on’
<i>varai</i>	<i>varaiyil(um)</i>	‘until’
<i>veli(y)(ē)</i>	<i>veliyil</i>	‘outside’

(iv) Derived nominal

<i>piṇ</i>	<i>piṇpu, piṇṇar</i>	‘after’
<i>muṇ</i>	<i>muṇpu, muṇṇar</i>	‘before’

(v) Derived verb

<i>piṇ</i>	<i>pintu, pinti</i>	‘after’
<i>muṇ</i>	<i>muntu, munti</i>	‘before’

(vi) Compound verb (nominal base + verbalizer)

<i>appāl</i>	<i>appāṛpaṭṭu</i>	‘away’
<i>mutal</i>	<i>mutarkoṇṭu</i>	‘from’
<i>mēl</i>	<i>mēṛpaṭṭu</i>	‘on’

(vii) Derived adverb

<i>appuṛam</i>	<i>appuṛamāka</i>	‘after’
<i>uḷ</i>	<i>uḷḷāka</i>	‘within’
<i>kīḷ</i>	<i>kīḷāka</i>	‘under’
<i>kuṟukku(ē)</i>	<i>kuṟukkāka</i>	‘across’
<i>naṭu(v)(ē)</i>	<i>naṭuvāka</i>	‘in the middle of’

<i>patil</i>	<i>patilāka</i>	‘instead of’
<i>mītu</i>	<i>mītāka</i>	‘on’
<i>mutal</i>	<i>mutalāka</i>	‘from’
<i>mēl</i>	<i>mēlāka</i>	‘on’
<i>mūlam</i>	<i>mūlamāka</i>	‘through’
<i>vali(y)(ē)</i>	<i>vali(y)āka</i>	‘through’
<i>cārpil</i>	<i>cārpāka</i>	‘on behalf of’

(viii) Derived adjective

<i>piṇ</i>	<i>pintaiya</i>	‘before’
<i>muṇ</i>	<i>muntaiya</i>	‘after’

b) Verbal forms

(i) Base form with infinitive, adverbial participle and adjectival participle

<i>pōl</i>	<i>pōla, pōṇru, pōṇra</i>	‘like’
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(ii) Infinitive without and with emphatic suffix *-um*

<i>viṭa</i>	<i>viṭa(-v)(-um)</i>	‘than’
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(iii) Infinitive with adverbial participle

<i>tavira</i>	<i>tavirttu</i>	‘except’, ‘besides’
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(iv) Adverbial participle with adjectival participle

<i>aṭiyorri</i>	<i>aṭiyorriya</i>	‘following’
<i>aṭuttu</i>	<i>aṭutta</i>	‘next to’

<i>oṭṭi</i>	<i>oṭṭiya</i>	‘near’
<i>ottu</i>	<i>otta</i>	‘in line with’
<i>kaḷintu</i>	<i>kaḷinta</i>	‘after’
<i>kuṛittu</i>	<i>kuṛitta</i>	‘about’
<i>cuṛri</i>	<i>cuṛriya</i>	‘around’
<i>nōkki</i>	<i>nōkkiya</i>	‘towards’
<i>parri</i>	<i>parriya</i>	‘about’
<i>poṛuttu</i>	<i>poṛutta</i>	‘depending upon’

- (v) More formal adverbial participle form with less formal adverbial participle forms.

<i>aṇṇi</i>	<i>allātu, allāmal</i>	‘without’
<i>iṇṇi</i>	<i>illātu, illāmal</i>	‘without’

- (vi) More formal adjectival participle with less formal adjectival participle

<i>takka</i>	<i>takunta</i>	‘suitable to’
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- (vii) Intransitive with transitive

<i>kaḷintu</i>	<i>kaḷittu</i>	‘after’
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- (viii) Different forms with conditional participle (-āḷ) + *pōl*.

<i>aṭuttu</i>	<i>aṭuttārpōl</i>	‘next to’
<i>etirē</i>	<i>etirttārpōl</i>	‘opposite to’
<i>ēṛpa</i>	<i>ēṛrārpōl</i>	‘inaccordance with’
<i>oṭṭi</i>	<i>oṭṭiṇārpōl</i>	‘near’
<i>nōkki</i>	<i>nōkkiṇārpōl</i>	‘towards’

c) Adverbial form

Derived adverbial forms with *-āka* alternate with adjectival forms with *-āna*

<i>aṭaṅkalāka</i>	<i>aṭaṅkalāna</i>	‘including’
<i>aṭiyāka</i>	<i>aṭiyāna</i>	‘out of’
<i>īṭāka</i>	<i>īṭāna</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>īrāka</i>	<i>īrāna</i>	‘to’
<i>kāraṇamāka</i>	<i>kāraṇamāna</i>	‘due to’
<i>toṭarpāka</i>	<i>toṭarpāna</i>	‘relating to’
<i>nīṅkalāka</i>	<i>nīṅkalāna</i>	‘except’
<i>puṣampāka</i>	<i>puṣampāna</i>	‘against’
<i>mārrāka</i>	<i>mārrāna</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>mārāka</i>	<i>mārāna</i>	‘against’

Besides the above morphological variants, it is also possible to have gerundial form as extension of adjectival participle and adjectival noun forms as extension of derived adjectives.

Gerundial forms from adjectival participle forms

<i>aṭiyorriya</i>	<i>aṭiyorriyatu</i>	‘following’
<i>aṭutta</i>	<i>aṭuttatu</i>	‘next to’
<i>ērra</i>	<i>ērratu</i>	‘suitable to’
<i>oṭṭiya</i>	<i>oṭṭiyatu</i>	‘near’
<i>otta</i>	<i>ottatu</i>	‘in line with’
<i>kalinta</i>	<i>kalintatu</i>	‘after’
<i>kuritta</i>	<i>kurittatu</i>	‘about’

<i>cuṛṛiya</i>	<i>cuṛṛiyatu</i>	‘around’
<i>nōkkiya</i>	<i>nōkkiyatu</i>	‘towards’
<i>paṛṛiya</i>	<i>paṛṛiyatu</i>	‘about’
<i>poṛutta</i>	<i>poṛuttatu</i>	‘depending upon’

Adjectival noun forms from derived adjectives

<i>aṭaṅkalāṇa</i>	<i>aṭaṅkalāṇatu</i>	‘including’
<i>aṭiyāṇa</i>	<i>aṭiyāṇatu</i>	‘out of’
<i>īṭāṇa</i>	<i>īṭāṇatu</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>īṛāṇa</i>	<i>īṛāṇatu</i>	‘to’
<i>kāraṇamāṇa</i>	<i>kāraṇamāṇatu</i>	‘due to’
<i>toṭarpāṇa</i>	<i>toṭarpāṇatu</i>	‘relating to’
<i>nīṅkalāṇa</i>	<i>nīṅkalāṇatu</i>	‘except’
<i>puṛampāṇa</i>	<i>puṛampāṇatu</i>	‘against’
<i>māṛṛāṇa</i>	<i>māṛṛāṇatu</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>māṛāṇa</i>	<i>māṛāṇatu</i>	‘against’

Also, it is possible to expand adjectival participle forms with the addition of adverbial particle of manner *-āru* or *-paṭi*

<i>aṭutta</i>	<i>aṭutta-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘next to’
<i>ēṛra</i>	<i>ēṛra-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘suitable to’
<i>oṭṭiya</i>	<i>oṭṭiya-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘near’
<i>otta</i>	<i>otta-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘in line with’
<i>kuṛitta</i>	<i>kuṛitta-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘about’
<i>cuṛṛiya</i>	<i>cuṛṛiya-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘around’
<i>nōkkiya</i>	<i>nōkkiya-vāru/paṭi</i>	‘towards’

APPENDIX 4

Postpositions - Syntactically classified

APPENDIX 4

Postpositions - Syntactically classified

1 Primary postpositions

1.1 After nominative noun phrase

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| 1. | <i>aṭaṅkalāka</i> | ‘including’ |
| 2. | <i>aḷavil</i> | ‘at about’ |
| 3. | <i>aṛa</i> | ‘without’ |
| 4. | <i>aṇṇu</i> | ‘on’ |
| 5. | <i>āka</i> | ‘as’ |
| 6. | <i>āra</i> | ‘to the full of’ |
| 7. | <i>iṇṇi</i> | ‘without’ |
| 8. | <i>iṛāka</i> | ‘to’ |
| 9. | <i>uṭpaṭa</i> | ‘including’ |
| 10. | <i>eṇa</i> | ‘like’ |
| 11. | <i>kaḷintu</i> | ‘after’ |
| 12. | <i>kārum</i> | ‘to’ |
| 13. | <i>cūḷa</i> | ‘accompanied by’ |
| 14. | <i>toṭṭu</i> | ‘since’ |
| 15. | <i>toṭarpāka</i> | ‘relating to’ |
| 16. | <i>tōrum</i> | ‘on’ (with the sense of ‘every’) |
| 17. | <i>niṇkalāka</i> | ‘except’ |
| 18. | <i>pāṭṭirku</i> | ‘unmindful of (external circumstances)’ |
| 19. | <i>mukamāka</i> | ‘towards’ |
| 20. | <i>mutal</i> | ‘from’ |
| 21. | <i>varai</i> | ‘until’ |
| 22. | <i>valiyē</i> | ‘via’ |
| 23. | <i>vākkil</i> | ‘at about’ |

1.2 After oblique noun phrase

1. <i>aṭippaṭaiyil</i>	‘on the basis of’
2. <i>aṭiyāka</i>	‘out of’
3. <i>aḷavil</i>	‘as far as’
4. <i>aḷaviṛku</i>	‘to the extent of’
5. <i>iṭam</i>	‘with’
6. <i>uṭaṇ</i>	‘with’
7. <i>uṭaiya</i>	‘of’
8. <i>ūṭē</i>	‘through’
9. <i>kaṇ</i>	‘in’
10. <i>kāraṇamāka</i>	‘due to’
11. <i>kūṭa</i>	‘with’
12. <i>cārpil</i>	‘on behalf of’
13. <i>niṇṇu</i>	‘from’
14. <i>netuka</i>	‘all along’
15. <i>pakkam</i>	‘towards’
16. <i>paṭi</i>	‘as per’
17. <i>pāl</i>	‘to’
18. <i>poruṭṭu</i>	‘for the sake of’
19. <i>pēril</i>	‘on’
20. <i>pōtu</i>	‘during’
21. <i>mītu</i>	‘on’
22. <i>mūlam</i>	‘through’
23. <i>mēl</i>	‘on’
24. <i>valiyē</i>	‘through’
25. <i>vāyilāka</i>	‘through’

2 Secondary Postpositions

2.1 After accusative noun phrase

A) Accusative case marker is obligatory

1. <i>aṭiyorri</i>	‘following’
2. <i>oṭṭi</i>	‘near’
3. <i>ottu</i>	‘in line with’
4. <i>kāṭṭilum</i>	‘than’

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 5. <i>cuṛṛi</i> | 'around' |
| 6. <i>poṛuttu</i> | 'depending upon' |
| 7. <i>poṛuttavarai</i> | 'as far as' |
| 8. <i>munṇittu</i> | 'on account of' |
| 9. <i>viṭa</i> | 'than' |

B) Accusative case marker is optional

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 10. <i>ullittā</i> | 'including' |
| 11. <i>kuṛittu</i> | 'about' |
| 12. <i>koṇṭu</i> | 'with' |
| 13. <i>tavira</i> | 'except' |
| 14. <i>nōkki</i> | 'towards' |
| 15. <i>paṛṛi</i> | 'about' |
| 16. <i>pōl</i> | 'like' |
| 17. <i>viṭṭu</i> | 'from' |

2. 2 After dative noun phrase

(A) Dative case marker is obligatory

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>aṇmaiṭṭil</i> | 'near' |
| 2. <i>appāl</i> | 'away' |
| 3. <i>appuṛam</i> | 'after' |
| 4. <i>āka</i> | 'for' |
| 5. <i>āṇa</i> | 'meant for' |
| 6. <i>iṇaiyāka</i> | 'equal to' |
| 7. <i>iṭāka</i> | 'as a substitute for' |
| 8. <i>ukanta</i> | 'suitable to' |
| 9. <i>uriya</i> | 'meant for' |
| 10. <i>uḷ</i> | 'within' |
| 11. <i>ulla</i> | 'meant for' |
| 12. <i>etirāka</i> | 'against' |
| 13. <i>eṇṇu</i> | 'exclusively for' |
| 14. <i>eṇa</i> | 'exclusively for' |
| 15. <i>ēṛpa</i> | 'in accordance with' |
| 16. <i>ēṛra</i> | 'suitable to' |
| 17. <i>oppa</i> | 'as' |
| 18. <i>kīl</i> | 'under' |

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 19. <i>takka</i> | 'suitable to' |
| 20. <i>nikarāka</i> | 'equal to' |
| 21. <i>nērē</i> | 'in front of' |
| 22. <i>patil</i> | 'instead of' |
| 23. <i>piṛaku</i> | 'after' |
| 24. <i>puṛampāka</i> | 'against' |
| 25. <i>māṛṛāka</i> | 'as a substitute for' |
| 26. <i>māṛāka</i> | 'against' |
| 27. <i>mēl</i> | 'over' |
| 28. <i>veḷiyē</i> | 'outside' |

(B) Dative case marker is optional

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 29. <i>aṭiyil</i> | 'below' |
| 30. <i>arukē</i> | 'near' |
| 31. <i>iṭaiyē</i> | 'amidst' |
| 32. <i>eṭirē</i> | 'opposite to' |
| 33. <i>kuṛukkē</i> | 'across' |
| 34. <i>naṭuvē</i> | 'in the middle of' |
| 35. <i>pakkattil</i> | 'near' |
| 36. <i>piṇ</i> | 'behind' |
| 37. <i>muṇ</i> | 'before' |

3 Structurally overlapping postpositions

aṭuttu 'next to'

- a) After accusative
- b) After dative

1. *aṇṇi* 'except'

- a) After nominative
- b) After accusative
- c) After instrumental
- d) After associative
- e) After dative
- f) After locative

2. *iruntu* 'from'

- a) After nominative
- b) After locative

APPENDIX 5

Postpositions - Semantically Classified

APPENDIX 5

Postpositions - Semantically Classified

4. 1. 1 Location

4. 1. 1. 1 Spatial

a) Static

<i>iṭam</i> ¹	‘with’
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<i>kaṇ</i>	‘in’
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<i>pāl</i>	‘to’
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<i>pēriḷ</i> ¹	‘on’
---------------------------	------

b) Interior

<i>uḷ</i>	‘inside’
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c) Exterior

<i>appāl</i>	‘away’
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<i>cuṛṛi</i>	‘around’
--------------	----------

<i>veḷiyē</i>	‘outside’
---------------	-----------

d) Superior

<i>mītu</i>	‘on’
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<i>mēl</i>	‘on’
------------	------

e) Inferior

aṭiyil

‘below’

kīl

‘under’

f) Anterior

etirē

‘opposite to’

nērē

‘in front of’

muṇ

‘in front of’

g) Posterior

piṇ

‘behind’

h) Middle

iṭaiyē

‘amidst’

ūtē¹

‘amidst’

naṭuvē

‘in the middle of’

i) Proximate

aṭuttu¹

‘next to’

aṇmaiyl

‘near’

arukē

‘near’

ottī¹

‘adjacent to’

pakkattil

‘near’

4. 1. 1. 2 Temporal

a) Static

aṇru

‘on’

c) Antecedent

*aṭuttu*¹

‘after’

appāl

‘after’

uḷ

‘within’

*oṭṭi*¹

‘following’

muṇ

‘before’

c) Posterity

appuṛam

‘after’

kaḷintu

‘after’

piraku

‘after’

piṇ

‘after’

d) Approximate

*aḷavil*¹

‘at about’

vākkil

‘at about’

e) Duration

*āka*²

‘during’

naṭuvē

‘in the middle of’

pōtu

‘during’

vākkil

‘in course of’

4. 1. 2 Source

<i>ītam</i> ³	‘from’
<i>iruntu</i>	‘from’
<i>toṭṭu</i>	‘from’
<i>ninru</i>	‘from’
<i>mutal</i>	‘from’
<i>viṭṭu</i>	‘from’

4. 1. 3 Destination

<i>ītam</i> ²	‘to’
<i>īrāka</i>	‘to’
<i>kārum</i>	‘to’
<i>varai</i>	‘to’

4. 1. 4 Path

<i>kuṟukkē</i>	‘across’
<i>neṭuka</i>	‘all along’
<i>valiyē</i> ¹	‘via’

4. 1. 5 Distributive

<i>tōrum</i>	‘on’ (with the sense of ‘every’)
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4. 1. 6 Repetitive

<i>āka</i> ⁴	‘one after the other’
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4. 1. 7 Status

*āka*¹ 'as'

4. 1. 8 Reflexive

*āka*³ 'on one's own accord'

4. 1. 9 Instrument

koṇṭu 'with'

4. 1. 10 Cause

*aṭuttu*² 'on account of'

*oṭṭi*² 'on account of'

kāraṇamāka 'due to'

munṇiṭṭu 'on account of'

4. 1. 11 Associative

*aṇṇi*² 'besides'

*uṭaṇ*¹ 'with'

kūṭa 'with'

cūḷa 'accompanied by'

*tavira*² 'besides'

4. 1. 12 Purpose

<i>āka</i> ⁵	‘for’
<i>eṇa</i> ¹	‘exclusively for’
<i>eṇru</i>	‘exclusively for’
<i>poruṭṭu</i>	‘for the sake of’

4. 1. 13 Possessor

<i>iṭam</i> ⁴	‘with’
<i>uṭaiya</i>	‘of’

4. 1. 14 Manner

<i>ēpa</i>	‘in accordance with’
<i>paṭi</i>	‘as per’
<i>poruṭṭu</i>	‘depending upon’

4. 1. 15 Comparison

<i>āka</i> ⁶	‘like’
<i>eṇa</i> ²	‘like’
<i>ottu</i>	‘in line with’
<i>oppa</i>	‘as’
<i>pōl</i>	‘like’

4. 1. 16 Contrast

<i>kāṭṭilum</i>	‘than’
<i>viṭa</i>	‘than’

4. 1. 17 Converse

<i>etirāka</i>	‘against’
<i>puṛampāka</i>	‘against’
<i>mārāka</i>	‘against’

4. 1. 18 Alternative

<i>īṭāka</i>	‘as a substitute for’
<i>cārpil</i>	‘on behalf of’
<i>patil</i>	‘instead of’
<i>mārāka</i>	‘as a substitute for’

4. 1. 19 Suitability

<i>ukanta</i>	‘suitable to’
<i>ēra</i>	‘suitable to’
<i>takka</i>	‘suitable to’

4. 1. 20 Fullness

<i>āra</i>	‘to the full of’
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4. 1. 21 Topic

<i>kuṛittu</i>	‘about’
<i>toṭarpāka</i>	‘relating to’
<i>paṛri</i>	‘about’

4. 1. 22 Exceptive

<i>aṛa</i>	‘without’
<i>aṇṇi</i> ¹	‘except’
<i>iṇṇi</i>	‘without’
<i>tavira</i> ¹	‘except’
<i>nīṇkalāka</i>	‘except’

4. 1. 23 Pace oneself

<i>pāṭṭirku</i>	‘unmindful of (external circumstances)’
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4. 1. 24 Extent

<i>aḷaviṛku</i>	‘to the extent of’
<i>aḷaviḷ</i> ²	‘at the level of’
<i>poṛuttavarai</i>	‘as far as’

4. 1. 25 Inclusion

<i>uṭaṇ</i> ²	‘with’
<i>aṭaṇkalāka</i>	‘including’
<i>uṭpaṭa</i>	‘including’
<i>uḷḷiṭṭa</i>	‘including’

4. 1. 26 Equal

<i>iṇaiyāka</i>	‘equal to’
<i>nikarāka</i>	‘equal to’

4. 1. 27 Allocation

<i>āṇa</i>	‘meant for’
<i>ulla</i>	‘meant for’
<i>uriya</i>	‘meant for’

4. 1. 28 Medium

<i>ūtē²</i>	‘through’
<i>mūlam</i>	‘through’
<i>valiyē²</i>	‘through’
<i>vāyilāka</i>	‘through’

4. 1. 29 Basis

<i>aṭippaṭaiyil</i>	‘on the basis of’
<i>aṭiyāka</i>	‘out of’
<i>aṭiyorri</i>	‘following’
<i>tavira²</i>	‘besides’
<i>pēril²</i>	‘on the basis of’

4. 1. 30 Direction

<i>nōkki</i>	‘towards’
<i>pakkam</i>	‘towards’
<i>mukamāka</i>	‘towards’

APPENDIX 6

Homonymy

APPENDIX 6

Homonymy

1. <i>aṭuttu</i>		
<i>aṭuttu</i> ¹	‘near’	(location, spatial, proximate)
<i>aṭuttu</i> ²	‘on account of’	(cause)
2. <i>aḷavil</i>		
<i>aḷavil</i> ¹	‘at about’	(location, temporal, approximate)
<i>aḷavil</i> ²	‘at the level of’	(extent)
3. <i>aṇri</i>		
<i>aṇri</i> ¹	‘except’	(exceptive)
<i>aṇri</i> ²	‘besides’	(associative)
4. <i>āka</i>		
<i>āka</i> ¹	‘as’	(status)
<i>āka</i> ²	‘during’	(extent of time)
<i>āka</i> ³	‘on own accord’	(reflexive)
<i>āka</i> ⁴	‘one after the other’	(repetitive)
<i>āka</i> ⁵	‘for the sake of’	(purpose)
<i>āka</i> ⁶	‘like’	(comparison)
5. <i>iṭam</i>		
<i>iṭam</i> ¹	‘with’	(location, static)
<i>iṭam</i> ²	‘to’	(destination- recipient)
<i>iṭam</i> ³	‘from’	(source)
<i>iṭam</i> ⁴	‘with’	(possessor)
6. <i>uṭaṇ</i>		
<i>uṭaṇ</i> ¹	‘with’	(associative)
<i>uṭaṇ</i> ²	‘with’	(inclusion)

7. *ūṭē**ūṭē*¹*ūṭē*²

'amidst'

'through'

(location, spatial, middle)

(medium)

8. *eṇa**eṇa*¹*eṇa*²

'exclusively for'

'like'

(purpose)

(comparison)

9. *oṭṭi**oṭṭi*¹*oṭṭi*²

'adjacent to'

'on account of'

(location, spatial,
proximate)

(cause)

10. *tavira**tavira*¹*tavira*²

'except'

'besides'

(exceptive)

(associative)

11. *pēril**pēril*¹*pēril*²

'on'

'on the basis of'

(spatial, location, static)

(basis)

12. *valiyē**valiyē*¹*valiyē*²

'via'

'through'

(path)

(medium)

APPENDIX 7

Polysemy

APPENDIX 7

Polysemy

1. <i>aṭuttu</i> ¹	a) 'next to'	(location, spatial, proximate)
	b) 'after'	(location, temporal, antecedent)
2. <i>appāl</i>	a) 'beyond'	(location, spatial, exterior)
	b) 'after'	(location, temporal, antecedent)
3. <i>ṭaiyē</i>	a) 'between'	(location, spatial, middle)
	b) 'in between'	(location, temporal, middle)
	c) 'amidst'	(metaphorical extension -in the middle of people or things)
	d) 'among'	(metaphorical extension -within a group of people or things)
4. <i>iruntu</i>	a) 'from'	(source)
	b) 'from'	(metaphorical extension -change from one situation to the other)
	c) 'since'	(metaphorical extension – temporal- inception)
5. <i>u/</i>	a) 'inside'	(location, spatial, interior)
	b) 'between'	(metaphorical extension –between two persons or entities)
	c) 'into'	(location, spatial, interior) (with motion verb)

- d) 'within' (location, temporal, antecedent)
- e) 'among' (metaphorical extension -within a group of people or things)
6. *oṭṭi*¹ a) 'near' (location, spatial, proximate)
- b) 'following' (location, temporal, antecedent)
7. *kīl* a) 'under' (location, spatial, inferior)
- b) 'below' (metaphorical extension to quantity)
- c) 'under' (metaphorical extension to hierarchy)
8. *toṭṭu* a) 'from' (source)
- b) 'from' (metaphorical extension -inception)
9. *naṭuvē* a) 'in the middle of' (location, spatial, middle)
- b) 'in course of' (location, temporal, duration)
- c) 'among' (metaphorical extension -within a group of people or things)
- e) 'between' (metaphorical extension -between two persons or entities)
10. *piṇ* a) 'behind' (location, spatial, posterior)
- b) 'after' (location, temporal, posterity)
11. *pōl* a) 'like' (comparison)
- b) 'as if' (metaphorical extension to 'seem')

APPENDIX 8

Total synonymy

APPENDIX 8

Total synonymy

1. <i>aṭarikalāka, uṭpaṭa</i>	‘including’	(inclusion)
2. <i>aṭippaṭaiyil, pēril</i> ²	‘on the basis of’	(basis)
3. <i>aṭuttu</i> ² , <i>oṭṭi</i> ² , <i>muṇṇiṭṭu</i>	‘on account of’	(cause)
4. <i>aṇmaiyl, arukē,</i> <i>pakkattil</i>	‘close to’	(location, spatial, approximate)
5. <i>appuṛam, piṛaku</i>	‘after’	(location, ‘temporal, posterity)
6. <i>aḷavil</i> ¹ , <i>vākkil</i>	‘at about’	(location, spatial, approximate)
7. <i>āṇa, uriya, uḷḷa</i>	‘meant for’	(allocation)
8. <i>iṇaiyāka, nikarāka</i>	‘equal to’	(equal)
9. <i>ṇāka, patil, mārrāka</i>	‘as a substitute for’	(alternative)
10. <i>uṭaṇ</i> ¹ , <i>kūṭa</i>	‘with’	(associative)
11. <i>ūṭē</i> ² , <i>valiyē</i>	‘through’	(medium)
12. <i>etirē, nērē</i>	‘opposite to’	(location, spatial, anterior)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 13. <i>eṇṇa², eṇṇu</i> | ‘exclusively for’ | (purpose) |
| 14. <i>ēṇṇa, oppa</i> | ‘according to’ | (manner) |
| 15. <i>ēṇṇa, takunta ,
ukanta</i> | ‘suitable to’ | (suitability) |
| 16. <i>ottu, pōl</i> | ‘like’ | (comparison) |
| 17. <i>paṇṇi , kuṇṇittu</i> | ‘about’ | (topic) |
| 18. <i>puṇṇampāka,
māṇṇāka</i> | ‘contrary to’ | (converse) |
| 19. <i>mūlam, vāyilāka</i> | ‘through’ | (medium) |
| 20. <i>viṇa , kāṇṇittilum</i> | ‘than’ | (contrast) |

APPENDIX 9

Near Synonymy

APPENDIX 9

Near Synonymy

(a) Syntactically varying near synonymy

1. *aṭaṅkalāka, uṭpaṭa, ulliṭṭa* 'including' (inclusion)

After nominative *aṭaṅkalāka* and *uṭpaṭa*

After accusative *ulliṭṭa*

2. *aḷavil² poruttavarai* 'as far as' (extent)

After dative *aḷavil²*

After accusative *poruttavarai*

3. *āka⁵, poruṭṭu* 'for' (extent)

After dative *āka*

After oblique *poruṭṭu*

4. *iruntu, viṭṭu* 'from' (source)

After locative *iruntu*

After accusative *viṭṭu*

5. *ūṭē¹, iṭaiyē* 'amidst' (location, spatial, middle)

After oblique *ūṭē*

After dative *iṭaiyē*

6. *eṇa*¹, *pōla* ‘like’ (comparison)
- After nominative *eṇa*
- After accusative *pōla*
7. *kaḷintu*, *piṛaku* ‘after’ (location, temporal, posterity)
- After nominative *kaḷintu*
- After dative *piṛaku*
8. *kāraṇamāka*, *munṇiṭṭu* ‘due to’ (cause)
- After oblique *kāraṇamāka*
- After accusative *munṇiṭṭu*
9. *kuṛittu*, *parri*, *toṭarpāka* ‘about’ (topical)
- After nominative *toṭarpāka*
- After accusative *kuṛittu* and *parri*
10. *cārpil*, *patil* ‘on behalf of’ (alternative)
- After oblique *cārpil*
- After dative *patil*
11. *tavira*, *nīṅkalāka* ‘except’ (exceptive)
- After nominative *nīṅkalāka*
- After accusative *tavira*

12. *niṇru, iruntu* ‘from’ (source)

After oblique *niṇru*

After locative *iruntu*

13. *nōkki, pakkam* ‘towards’ (Direction)

After oblique *pakkam*

After accusative *nōkki*

14. *mutal, iruntu* ‘from’ (source)

After nominative *mutal*

After locative *iruntu*

(b) Semantically varying near synonymy

1. *aṛa, iṇri* ‘without’ (exceptive)

a) With abstract nouns (both *aṛa* and *iṇri*)

b) With concrete nouns (only *iṇri*)

2. *iṭam, pāl* ‘on’ (location, spatial, static)

a) With human nouns (both *iṭam* and *pāl*)

b) With other nouns (only *pāl*)

3. *iṭaiyē, u!* 'between' (location, spatial, middle)

a) Persons (both *iṭaiyē* and *u!*)

b) Places (only *iṭaiyē*)

4. *etirāka, purampāka, māṛāka* 'against' (converse)

a) With abstract nouns (all the three forms *etirāka*, *purampāka* and *māṛāka*)

b) with concrete nouns (only *etirāka*)

5. *nōkki, mukamāka* 'towards' (direction)

a) With nouns specifying direction (both *nōkki* and *mukamāka*)

b) With all other nouns (only *nōkki*)

APPENDIX 10

Partial synonymy

APPENDIX 10

Partial synonymy

1. *aṭiyil*, *kīl*

- a) 'under' (location, spatial, inferior) (both *aṭiyil* and *kīl*)
- b) 'below' (metaphorical extension to 'quantity') (only *kīl*)
- c) 'under' (metaphorical extension to hierarchy) (only *kīl*)

2. *aṭuttu*¹, *oṭṭi*¹

- a) 'adjacent to' (location, spatial, proximate)
(both *aṭuttu*¹ and *oṭṭi*¹)
- b) 'next to/ after' (location, temporal, posterity) (only *aṭuttu*¹)

3. *aṭuttu*¹, *piraku*

- a) 'after' (location, temporal, posterity) (both *aṭuttu*¹ and *piraku*)
- b) 'next to' (location, spatial, proximate) (only *aṭuttu*¹)

4. *appāl, pīraku*

- a) 'after' (location, temporal, posterity) (both *appāl* and *pīraku*)
- b) 'after' (location, spatial, proximate) (only *appāl*)

5. *iṭaiyē, naṭuvē*

- a) 'between' (metaphorical extension - between two persons) (both *iṭaiyē* and *naṭuvē*)
- b) 'In the middle of' (location, spatial, middle) (only *naṭuvē*)

6. *etirē, muṇ(ṇ)(āl)*

- a) 'in front of' (location, spatial, anterior) (both *etirē* and *muṇ*)
- b) 'before' (location, temporal, antecedent) (only *muṇ*)

7. *pīraku, piṇ*

- a) 'after' (location, temporal, posterity) (both *pīraku* and *piṇ*)
- b) 'behind' (location, spatial, posterior) (only *piṇ*)

8. *pīraku, mēl*

- a) 'after' (location, temporal, posterity) (both *pīraku* and *mēl*)
- b) 'after' (location, spatial, superior) (only *mēl*)

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